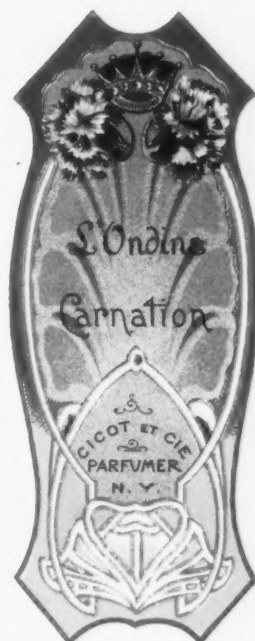
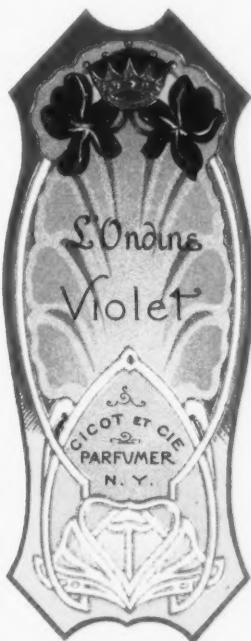


The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review

OCT. 1913

Perfumer Publishing Co.
80 Maiden Lane, New York.



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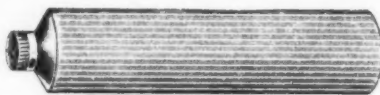
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Some months ago I was rash enough to promise a 64 page insert that would review the advance of synthetic chemistry in this field, but I little dreamed how much work was ahead of me, how many hours I would have to spend in going over correspondence of clients, which of course must have first attention at all times. The insert has been postponed, but I have worked at it intermittently during the summer and I hope you will like it, when it appears. It may appear next month—it may not appear for some time, because my time is always at the disposal of our friends and inquiries from customers must have first attention.

Synfleur quality has brought success to so many other firms, that it will assuredly bring success to you, if properly applied. Our manufacturing service is at your disposal. Write us freely. We have assisted many manufacturers in overcoming the manufacturing snags that are encountered—not only in the application of perfume materials, but in making goods that will sell. The same service is at your disposal, the same service that has made other firms succeed, who are now selling thousands of gross, may be had by any customer using Synfleur materials in manufacturing quantities. Your advice will be appreciated and will have our careful attention.

Cordially yours,



Synfleur Scientific Laboratories

Established 1889

Alois von Isakovics, Proprietor
Monticello, New York, U. S. A.



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Orientol-Synfleur

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continues to be one of the most popular materials on our entire list. Out of the hundreds of products we manufacture, this item has been preferred by many of the foremost manufacturers and millions and millions of packages, perfumed with Orientol, are sold daily throughout the world. As I have repeatedly pointed out in lecturing at Columbia University and other colleges, Orientol is a new perfume oil. It contains the constituents of many of the finest flower perfumes, that have been popular for centuries, combined in such a way that a new odor is produced,—an odor that will instantly appeal to the lover of a delicate, flowery, fragrant odor.

Orientol will produce satisfactory results, not only in perfumes, toilet waters, sachets and similar preparations, but it is the ideal perfume for use in toilet preparations, wherever an odor is desired, that will please the majority of the public. It may readily be converted into a proprietary odor, by combining with Orientol, a small proportion of other perfume materials and if so desired, we shall be very glad to suggest to our friends, what items to combine with Orientol, so as to produce individual proprietary results. We have many friends that started to use Orientol in small quantities, who are now selling goods in very large quantities. One of our friends that some years ago, purchased Orientol in pound lots, recently sent us an order for about 500 pounds of perfume materials, for perfuming the same article that he put out at that time and this has become so successful, that it may be found on sale in every store of prominence throughout this country and abroad.

Pounds \$15.00

Trial ounces \$1.15



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Monticello, New York, U. S. A.



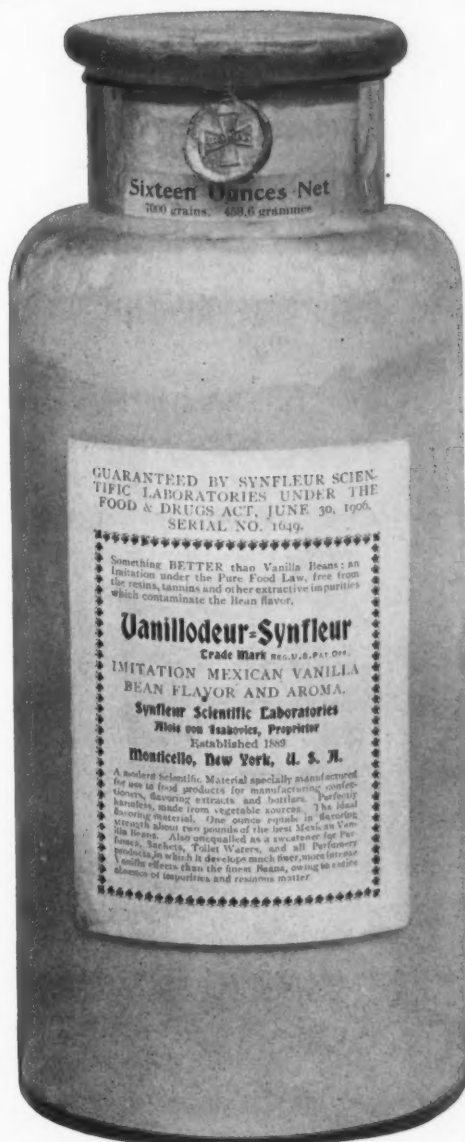
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Vanilla

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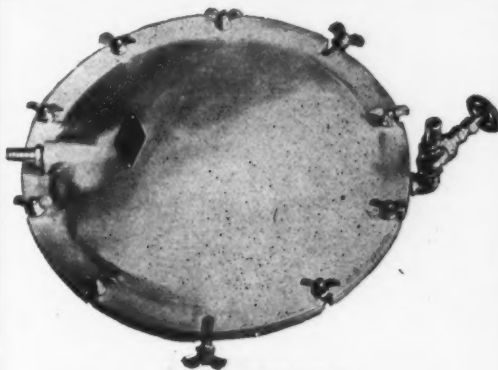
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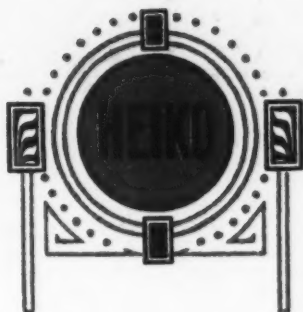
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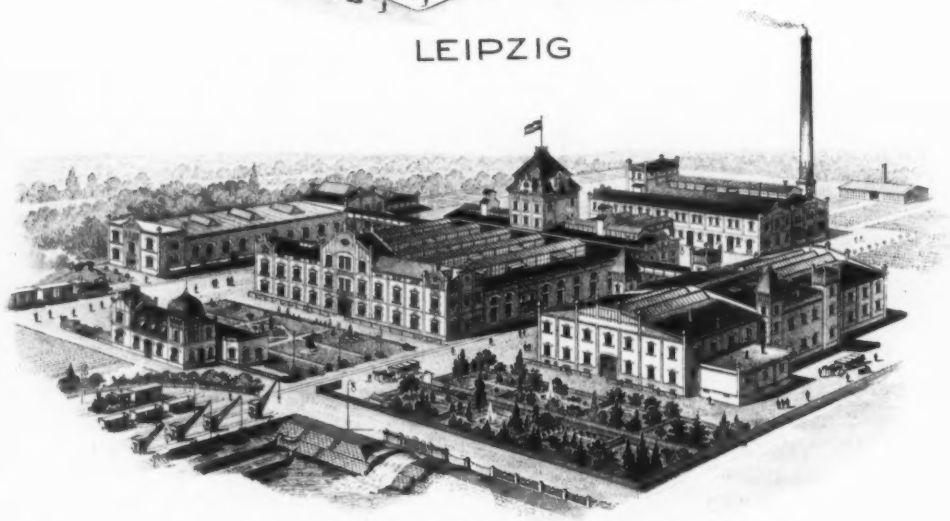
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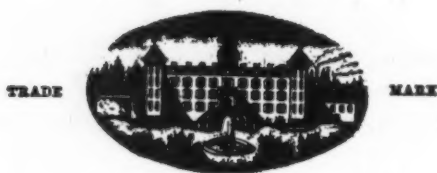
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THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

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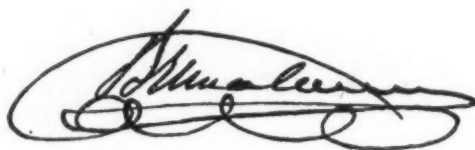
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The American Perfumer

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THE NEW TARIFF SCHEDULES.

The new tariff law, which was signed by President Wilson on October 3, as it affects industries in which our readers are interested, was practically discounted by advance information given from time to time in our columns. Some of the daily and other journals in publishing the provisions of the act as finally approved and enacted into law, have made serious errors in some of the items, in certain instances giving wrong numbers of paragraphs and making mistakes in the duties imposed. For that reason we print on page 198 of this issue such parts of the schedules as affect or interest our readers, taking the same from the official copy of the law as it actually stands upon the statute books.

The new schedules in our industries were mooted far enough ahead to enable those affected to make tentative plans to meet any changes in conditions, but of course there was no justification for doing much more than that upon problematical prospects. The new schedules, with certain exceptions not affecting our industries, are now in effect, and from the general trend of sentiment throughout the country it is evident that even persons who are unfavorably affected will make a determined effort to go ahead with their business affairs in a cheerful manner so that the rising tide of prosperity may continue.

It is practically certain that the opponents of the new tariff much overestimated the "dire effects" they predicted, and it is more or less obvious that the exaggerated statements were made more for the purpose of defeating a measure objectionable to them than through any real fear. This element will not buckle on the armor of progressive trade and join the general populace in promoting the continued best interests of the country.

In this connection the following statement of a prominent British soap manufacturer, is pertinent and interesting:

"It being perfectly obvious that the American people will be able to obtain some European and other foreign productions more cheaply than hitherto and therefore will use increased quantities, the extra imports resulting should be regarded as an exceedingly welcome invasion.

Inasmuch as trade is only a barter, American exports in one form or another will be inestimably augmented reciprocally. It is to be regretted that in some instances American manufacturers have purposely misled the Senate for their own individual profits at the expense of the nation at large."

However some of us may regret that the tariff builders did not heed all of our wishes—the situation is resolved from a theory into a condition which must be met. American manufacturers can be trusted to do their best and the result will assuredly reward them.

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT.

Of all the features of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, that which has given more legitimate cause for complaint than any other is Section 4, which provides in part that "After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid."

This is a very important provision for evident reasons. First and foremost is that due to the universal query: "What does this law permit, and what does it prohibit?" The Act has been in effect nearly seven years, and as yet several fundamental questions are unanswered, for the reason that they have not been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. This delay is not an unusual one, for it took twenty years to secure an interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust act, and then the dictum of the Court showed the statute to be a flexible instrument adapted to the problems of modern commercial life, and not an unyielding band that would throttle rational development while choking off the abuses.

We have always regarded the publication of the results of prosecutions for adulteration or misbranding as being of great service to manufacturers of food and drug products, for in the absence of this information they would remain at the mercy of their opinions, and those of their legal advisers. Our friends that have had occasion to ask advice of lawyers not specially versed in food and drug matters will bear us out when we say that the average lawyer when confronted with a problem of this kind will generally advise a plea of guilty or *nolo contendere*. How then is the conscientious manufacturer or dealer to guide himself?

In our September issue we called attention to an instance in which the shipper failed to contest an obviously unjust accusation, and there has since come to our attention another instance in which a shipper pleaded guilty to a charge of having added to a certain package of lemon oil *one-twentieth of one per cent. of ethyl alcohol!* When their *Notice of Judgment* is published the title will read: "U. S. vs. 'John Smith.' Plea of guilty. Fine \$—. Adulteration of Lemon Oil."

The average man reading this title will conclude that "John Smith" had been "caught with the goods," and having no defense, pleaded guilty. But will any sensible

person, after reading the complete notice, believe that the defendant wilfully added one-twentieth of one per cent. of alcohol?

A certain shipper of essential oils was charged with having adulterated oil of thyme, because an analysis of the oil showed that the congealing point was lower than that specified in the Pharmacopoeia. Instead of meekly submitting to the charge of adulteration, the dealer stated very emphatically to the Government's attorney that not only did he intend to enter a vigorous plea of not guilty, but he would also offer evidence to show that the U. S. P. standard was faulty. This attitude rather astonished the Government; and resulted in a withdrawal of the charge.

We have been told that the Committee on Revision of U. S. Pharmacopoeia has practically completed the ninth decennial revision, and that an announcement to this effect will shortly be made. It is further alleged that because of this fact the Bureau of Chemistry has proceeded rather cautiously of late, bringing no charges of adulteration or misbranding except where such charges were susceptible of easy proof, and when the allegations were not confined to relatively unimportant variations from the United States standards.

If this is true it follows that when the revision becomes official vigorous action may be expected. We hold that no standards should be adopted until there has been public discussion of them by chemists of recognized authority, for no matter how competent the Committee or Sub-Committee in charge of the work may be, there is no reason why their conclusions *in camera*, should without examination become law.

Some possibilities of a strictly technical enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act on the basis of the United States Pharmacopoeia are amusing.

Suppose, for instance, the Department of Agriculture should decide to prosecute soap manufacturers who sold "soap" that varied from the standard in the Pharmacopoeia for soap. The standard is as follows:

"Prepared from Sodium Hydroxide and Olive Oil."

A white or whitish solid, hard, yet easily cut when fresh, having a faint, peculiar odor free from rancidity, a disagreeable alkaline taste, and an alkaline reaction.

An alcoholic solution of soap (1 in 25) should not gelatinize on cooling (*absence of animal fats*).

There are other tests; but this should be sufficient to show that what is meant by the word soap in the Pharmacopoeia is a fine castile soap. It may be argued that a little common sense should be used in the enforcement of the law; but that is the very point for which we have been contending.

The United States Pharmacopoeia is not a book of inflexible standards easily and exactly determinable; and there is no more reason why essential oils should be viewed in the light of a faulty standard than soap.

In the decision of the Supreme Court in the Standard

Oil Anti-Trust case, the Court held that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law should be interpreted in the light of reason, and we have the temerity to hold the opinion that the Court would view the Food and Drugs Act in the same way. We are not apologists for adulterators; but we do feel that it is about time that unreasonable charges of adulteration should not be brought, and that when brought should be intelligently contested.

For these reasons we have decided to suspend, temporarily at least, the publication in detail of Notices of Judgment. We shall publish a resumé of each batch of Notices received, and those of our readers who are desirous of getting detailed information concerning any or all of the notices, may obtain copies thereof by writing to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

We ask our readers to pass judgment on our decision, and if it shall appear they do not approve our action, we shall return to our former practice regarding this department of the paper.

After the revision of the Pharmacopoeia shall have appeared and have been adopted, we shall submit this matter again to our readers for their decision.

In connection with this matter it is our duty to correct an error that occurred when compiling data from the Notices of Judgment in our September issue. It was stated that the Dodge & Olcott Co., New York, had pleaded guilty to two charges of adulteration of benzaldehyde or synthetic oil of bitter almond. The fact is that only one such charge was brought against the company in question, and the facts are as given in our No. 2378, though this should have been numbered 2377. Notice of Judgment No. 2378 refers to an entirely different concern, and has to do with adulteration and misbranding of essence of Jamaica ginger.

NEW YORK WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT AS IT AFFECTS PERFUMERY.

F. N. Carpenter, chairman, and A. B. Calisher, the committee appointed by the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association to investigate the regulations of the New York Weights and Measures Act, has made the following report:

Through the courtesy of J. L. Walsh, Commissioner of Weights and Measures of the City of New York, an interview was granted by him to your Committee with the following results:

First: This law became effective June 1, 1913, but becomes applicable to your goods on February 1, 1914, and applies to such goods which are put up on or after that date.

Second: This law applies to all liquid or bottled goods over two ounces in capacity; to all goods packed, solid or in packages over three ounces in weight; and to all packages containing over six individual units. The variations of the capacity of the bottles are those allowed by the agreement between the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, and the Manufacturers of Glass Bottles, as per paragraph on Page 4 on the Regulations and Requirements, as sent to you.

In connection with the Weights and Measures of the various packages, these regulations have been amended so as to allow of the use of the word "average" in connection with the label or sticker, as to capacity and contents. The

quantity of the contents of the bottle may be stated in terms of avoirdupois weight or fluid measure, and the quantity of the contents of a package may be indicated in the usual terms of avoirdupois weight. The markings of the quantity may be on a tag attached to the bottle or package, or upon a label, the letters of which shall be bold-faced type, not less than one-ninth of an inch in height for jars or bottles having a capacity up to one pint, and not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in height for bottles of other capacities, or such capacity in terms of gallons, quarts, pints, half pints or fluid ounces, may be blown in the side or neck of the bottles. When blown, such letters shall be at least three-eighths of an inch in height for bottles having a capacity of six ounces or over, and one-quarter of an inch in height for all bottles between two and six fluid ounces, and MUST be exposed.

Referring again to the question of the label upon which the weight or measure may be indicated—your Committee was informed by the Commissioner that such weights and measures may be indicated by a label attached to any part of bottle or package, except the bottom, and your Committee recommends that a uniform label be adopted by your Association for this purpose, which will not in any way detract from the beauty of the package, and that these labels be printed by some firm from whom all the members of the Association could obtain them.

Should, however, your members decide to indicate the weight or contents of a package as a part of the label, it must be free from any ornamentation whatever, leaving a clear space around the marking which indicates the contents.

Your Committee desires to impress upon the minds of the members of the Association, that all goods in the hands of dealers in the State of New York on February 1, 1914, must be stamped as herein noted.

Your Committee has been informed by Commissioner Walsh that the scope of the New York State Weights and Measures Law, is so broad in its bearings, that its application will practically cover all legislation of the same kind enacted by the Federal authorities and other states.

NEW EXTRACT ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

Both Mr. F. P. Beers, chairman of the membership committee of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States and the association itself are to be congratulated upon the splendid start which the committee has made in the new association year in the shape of the addition of fifteen new members to the rolls of the organization.

The new accessions to the strength of the F. E. M. A. must not only be gratifying to the membership at large, but encouraging to the officers, past and present, who have labored hard to make the organization ever of increasing usefulness, for evidence here is given that their efforts are appreciated in the most convincing manner. More power to Mr. Beers and his associates!

WHY NOT GET TOGETHER?

We note in the proceedings of the recent meeting of the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors that the proposal for combining with the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States was referred to, but that no action was taken on the subject.

The members of both associations have sufficient in common to warrant consolidation, while it is questionable if there are enough individual problems within the scope of each association to warrant them in traveling alone. The matter is well worthy of the serious consideration of the officers of both organizations.

TRADE-MARKS IN SALVADOR.

The text of a new patent law for Salvador which was published in the *Diario Oficial* of July 9, contains certain modifications of the previous patent law, among them being the provision that detailed descriptions of an invention are not to be published. A copy of the new law in Spanish, together with a translation in part, is on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

Certain modifications of the trade-mark law of Salvador, dated June 15, 1910, have been made by a decree of June 19, 1913, published in the *Diario Oficial* of July 4, 1913. This law provides for an increase in registration fees for the purpose of more adequately covering the expense of registration, and also with a view to favoring domestic industries. Each application for trade-mark must be made on stamped paper costing 5 pesos, or on ordinary paper bearing stamps of this value. The fee for the registration of a domestic trade-mark remains 5 pesos, while the fee for a foreign trade-mark is increased to 10 pesos. In addition to the registration fee, an annual tax of 5 pesos for each foreign trade-mark and 2 pesos for each domestic trade-mark must be paid during the period for which registration is granted.

TRADE MARK DECISION.

EX PARTE AMERICAN TALC COMPANY.

Decided September 26, 1913.

1. LABELS—FALSE AND DECEPTIVE STATEMENTS THEREON—REGISTRATION REFUSED.

Where a label contains a statement which is *prima facie* false and deceptive, the Examiner should refuse to register the same on that ground unless the applicant can show that, in fact, the statement is not deceptive.

2. SAME—SAME—"CURE"—NOT NECESSARILY MISLEADING.

A statement on a label that the article upon which the label is used is a "cure" for certain specified ailments does not necessarily render the label deceptive.

3. SAME—SAME—SAME.

The fact that a label for talcum powder contains a statement that such powder is for the relief and cure of all irritation of the skin, sunburn, perspiration, etc., held to afford no ground for refusing to register the same.

ON APPEAL.

LABEL FOR POWDERED TALC.

Mr. A. O. Orne for the applicant.

FRAZIER, First Assistant Commissioner:

This is an appeal from the refusal of the Examiner of Trade-Marks to register the label presented in this case on the ground that it bears a misleading and deceptive statement.

The label bears the following statement:

This delightful toilet preparation contains silicate of magnesia, a mineral antiseptic and curative, improved by the addition of boracic acid and borax, and enriched by a delicious perfume.

For the relief and cure of all irritations of the skin, sunburn, tired and aching feet, perspiration, etc., and for use after shaving and bathing.

As a toilet powder for ladies' and babies' use it is unexcelled.

No objection is made to the first paragraph, specifying the ingredients of the compound.

The second paragraph is held by the Examiner to be misleading because—

it is regarded as misleading and deceptive to claim that a toilet powder will cure the affections specified.

In this action the Examiner refers to *ex parte Barclay & Barclay*, (135 O. G., 217).

Registration of this label is sought under the act of June 18, 1874, relating to registration of prints and labels, defining the meaning of the words "engraving, cut and print" in the Copyright Act, as there applied to pictorial illustrations or works connected with the fine arts. It further directs that prints and labels designed to be used for any other articles of manufacture may be registered in the Patent Office, but shall not be entered under the copyright law.

There is nothing in this act which prohibits registration of this label on the ground specified. The rejection is based upon the ruling in *ex parte Barclay & Barclay*, *supra*. It appears that this decision, defining the practice in such cases, arose out of the requirements of the pure food law, administered by the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, and under the provision of that law relating to misbranding. No provision of that law covers or is intended to cover the registration of labels in the Patent Office. The authority for the practice of refusing registration of labels as containing matter held to be deceptive and misleading rests upon the comity between two departments of the Government.

A number of cases appear to have been brought under the misbranding clause of this law, and one *United States v. Johnson*, (169 O. G., 702; 221 U. S., 488) reached the Supreme Court.

That case involved precisely the same question as raised here—namely, an allegation that a label bearing a false statement as to the curative or therapeutic effect of a drug or medicine on which the label is used falls under the misbranding clause of the law. The Supreme Court reversed the lower court, deciding that there was clearly no warrant under the pure-food law for holding that statements of this nature, relating to the effects that might be produced by the medicine or drug, or any statement predicted upon the opinion of an expert could not be held to be a misbranding such as that contemplated by the statute. That law, the Court said, covered under its misbranding provision a false and misleading statement of fact concerning the ingredients composing the drug or medicine or other composition.

The practice of the Department of Agriculture appears to have been founded on the broad principle that the purchasing public should be protected against fraud and deception, whether based upon statements of fact or predicted upon an opinion. Whether based upon the one or the other, if false and fraudulent, the effect upon the public would be the same. The Patent Office has followed that practice in applying the law, as a matter of comity, to labels and prints presented for registration in this Office; but it should be observed that as a prerequisite to invoking this doctrine the statement must be false and misleading. This is the postulate upon which the Supreme Court proceeded in reaching its decision in *United States v. Johnson*, *supra*. It does not necessarily inhibit all statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article, nor could it well in equity extend so far. There may be cases, it is evident, where such statements are not false and fraudulent, even where they refer to the curative or therapeutic effect of the article to which they are attached. When such is the case, it seems obvious that this Office is not warranted in refusing the registra-

tion merely because the label bears some statement relative to the curative effect of the article.

This conclusion is emphasized by the action of the Congress, following the decision of *United States v. Johnson, supra*, in amending the Pure Food Act of June 30, 1906, under date of August 23, 1912, wherein, under section 8, it defines the meaning of the term "misbranded" as used in the statute. It is provided in the third clause thereof, in the case of drugs:

Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, *which is false and fraudulent*.

It is evident that under this clause, introduced by amendment into the law for the express purpose of covering cases discussed in the decision of the Supreme Court above cited in all cases where the word "cure" or any words of similar import be used, as in the present case, the law would denominate the same as misbranding only where the statement itself is known or shown to be false and fraudulent.

In the present case it is noted that the statement objected to says:

For the relief and cure of all irritations of the skin, sunburn, tired and aching feet, perspiration, etc.

This statement is designed to appeal to the purchasing public. The language itself is simple and plain. It states the effect following the use of the article for a specific, not a generic, disease or trouble of the skin. It seems clear, that no one would be misled or deceived by the meaning or intended meaning of the language. It does not say nor does it suggest under any ordinary interpretation of the language that the article will cure all irritations of the skin without regard to the nature.

Following the usual interpretation of language so used it carries to the mind, first, the fact that it will relieve and cure all irritations of the skin, such as sunburn; second, tired and aching feet; third, perspiration, etc. Where a generic statement, such as "all irritations," is followed by a number of specific illustrations, the ordinary meaning thereof restricts the generic statement to irritations of the character shown by the different kinds stated. In this case it does not appear that there is any intention to make a false statement or misleading statement to the effect that the article will cure any other irritations than those specified or of a similar nature. It would not be understood to mean, for example, that the article cures or will cure eczema, scrofula, and a variety of other skin eruptions and diseases, etc. Hence the only question remaining is whether or not this article will cure sunburn, tired and aching feet, perspiration, etc., and all like irritations. The Office does not appear to be in a position to contradict the truth of this statement. Therefore it cannot rightly hold the same to be false or deceptive.

It may be that in many cases statements are *prima facie* false and deceptive. It is proper under such circumstances to object to the registration of the prints or labels on such grounds.

It is likewise proper for the applicant for registration to show, if he can, that the statement is not false and misleading. He has that right under the pure food law, as amended. He should not be deprived of that right in a proceeding arising in a different department of the Gov-

ernment, founded, not upon a specific provision of the law relating to the administration of that department, but upon the comity that should prevail between the two departments.

The matter is simply a question of fact, to be determined, as all other facts, by such evidence as will satisfy the Office one way or the other. If the Examiner has reasonable ground to believe that such a statement is false and fraudulent, he may refuse registration for that reason, subject to rebuttal by the applicant; but it is clear that the mere presence of the word "cure" on the label, in the connection here shown, is not sufficient to justify a refusal of registration.

It has been suggested that the charge of "misbranding" in cases like this may be relieved by substituting the word "remedy" for "cure." It is not seen that this change would alter the meaning of the phrase to any extent. *Webster's New International Dictionary* defines "cure" as "to heal; to restore to health; cause to recover; to make well." It gives as synonyms "heal, remedy." It defines "remedy" as—

that which relieves or cures a disease; in medicine, an application which puts an end to disease and restores health.

It gives as synonyms "cure; restorative . . . relief, etc."

It is not easy to discern any real difference between the meanings of the two words. Hence the substitution of one for the other would not alter the meaning of a phrase in which either might be used.

As the refusal to register the label is directed solely to the use of the word "cure" in the connection shown, for the foregoing reasons the Examiner's decision is reversed.

JOY EEN DA NOSE.

My nose eet ees a verra funny theeng!
Eet always please' me besta een da spreeng.
For dat'sa time mos' evra breeze dat blows
Eees breeng som' kind of flower to my nose.
So, even een da ceety, evratheeng
Dat grows I like da smal of een da spreeng.

Som' smals een summer too, I like, but not
So moocha like da spreeng; dey are too hot.
An' som' of dem you meet upon da street
Dey are too ripe for w'at you calla "sweet;"
But steell een summer when ees com' da rose
Eet maka moocha pleasure een my nose.

Een fall, w'en com's da frost upon da breeze,
I smal da leaves dat die upon da trees
An' flowers dat are een deir graves, an' gat
No pleasure een my nose at all from dat.
But steell we have da fruit, an', best of all,
I like da smal from apples een da fall.

Dere ees no sweet perfume een snow an' ice,
An' so to me da weenter ees not nice;
But steell da smal of peanuts w'en dey roast
Ees warm an' sweet een weenter-time. But most
I like dees pipe tobac' beneath my nose,
Dat keep do blama theeng from gattin' froze.

—T. A. DALY in *New York Times*.

EXACT PROVISIONS OF THE NEW TARIFF LAW

Signed by PRESIDENT WILSON, OCTOBER 3, 1913

In view of incorrect publications made by certain journals the following is printed as the exact text of the new Tariff Act, signed by President Wilson on October 3, 1913, so far as it affects our readers:

Raw Materials.

16. Chemical and medicinal compounds and preparations, including mixtures and salts, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, greases, ethers, flavoring and other extracts and fruit essences, all the foregoing and their combinations when containing alcohol, and all articles consisting of vegetable or mineral objects immersed or placed in, or saturated with, alcohol, except perfumery and spirit varnishes, and all alcoholic compounds not specially provided for in this section, if containing 20 per centum of alcohol or less, 10 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; containing more than 20 per centum and not more than 50 per centum of alcohol, 20 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; containing more than 50 per centum of alcohol, 40 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem.

27. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibres, dried insects, grains, gums, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, roots, stems, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, and weeds; any of the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded drugs and not edible, and not specially provided for in this section, but which are advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, 10 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That no article containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph.

29. Ethers: Sulphuric, 4 cents per pound; amyl nitrite, 20 per centum ad valorem; amyl acetate and ethyl acetate or acetic ether, 5 cents per pound; ethyl chloride, 20 per centum ad valorem; ethers and esters of all kinds not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That no article containing more than 10 per centum of alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph.

33. Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound.

43. Menthol, 50 cents per pound.

44. Oils, rendered: Sod, seal, herring, and other fish oil, not specially provided for in this section, 3 cents per gallon; whale oil, 5 cents per gallon; sperm oil, 8 cents per gallon; wool grease, including that known commercially as degrass or brown wool grease, crude and not refined or improved in value or condition, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound; refined or improved in value or condition, and not specially provided for in this section, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound; lanolin, 1 cent per pound; all other animal oils, rendered oils and greases, and all combinations of the same, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

45. Oils, expressed: Alizarin assistant, sulphuricinoleic acid, and ricinoleic acid, and soaps containing castor oil, any of the foregoing in whatever form, and all other alizarin assistants and all soluble greases used in the processes of softening, dyeing, or finishing, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per centum ad valorem; castor oil, 12 cents per gallon; flaxseed and linseed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, 10 cents per gallon of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, rapeseed oil, and peanut oil, 6 cents per gallon; hempseed oil, 3 cents per gallon; almond oil, sweet, 5 cents per pound; sesame or sesamum seed or bean oil, 1 cent per pound; olive oil, not specially provided for in this section, 20 cents per gallon; olive oil, in bottles, jars, kegs, tins, or other packages having a capacity of less than five standard gallons each, 30 cents per gallon; all other expressed oils and all combinations of the same, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per centum ad valorem.

46. Oils, distilled and essential: Orange and lemon, 10 per centum ad valorem; peppermint, 25 cents per pound; mace oil, 6 cents per pound; almond, bitter; amber; ambergris; anise or anise seed; bergamot; camomile; caraway; cassia; cinnamon; cedrat; citronella and lemon-grass; civet; fennel; jasmine or pasimine; juniper; lavender, and aspic or spike lavender; limes; neroli or orange flower; origanum, red or white; rosemary or anthoss; attar of roses; thyme; and valerian; all the foregoing oils, and all fruit ethers, oils, and essences, and essential and distilled oils and all combinations of the same, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That no article containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph.

49. Ambergris; enfleurage greases and floral essences by whatever method obtained; flavoring extracts; musk, grained or in pods, civet, and all natural or synthetic odoriferous or aromatic substances, preparations, and mixtures used in the manufacture of, but not marketable as, perfumes or cosmetics; all the foregoing not containing alcohol and not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem.

64. Potash: Bicarbonate of, refined, and chlorate of, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound, chromate and bichromate of, 1 cent per pound; nitrate of, or saltpeter, refined, \$7 per ton; permanganate of, 1 cent per pound; prussiate of, red, 2 cents per pound; yellow, $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound.

69. Talcum, ground talc, steatite, and French chalk, cut, powdered, washed, or pulverized, 15 per centum ad valorem.

70. Vanillin, 10 cents per ounce; vanilla beans, 30 cents per pound; tonka beans, 25 cents per pound.

235. Spices, unground: Cassia buds, cassia, and cassia vera; cinnamon and cinnamon chips; ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied; nutmegs; pepper, black or white; capsicum or red pepper, or cayenne pepper; and clove stems, 1 cent per pound; cloves, 2 cents per pound; pimento, $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 cent per pound; sage, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound; mace, 8 cents per pound; Bombay or wild mace, 18 cents per pound; ground spices, in each case, the specific duty per pound enumerated in the foregoing part of this paragraph for unground spices, and in addition thereto a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem; mustard, ground or prepared, in bottles or otherwise, 6 cents per pound; all other spices not specially provided for in this section, including all herbs or herb leaves in glass or other small packages for culinary use, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Finished Goods.

48. Perfumery, including cologne and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, and all preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, including tooth soaps, pastes, including theatrical grease paints, and pastes, pomades, powders, and other toilet preparations, all the foregoing, if containing alcohol, 40 cents per pound and 60 per centum ad valorem; if not containing alcohol, 60 per centum ad valorem; floral or flower waters containing no alcohol, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per centum ad valorem.

66. Soaps: Perfumed toilet soaps, 30 per centum ad valorem; medicinal soaps, 20 per centum ad valorem; castile soap, and unperfumed toilet soap, 10 per centum ad valorem; all other soaps and soap powder not specially provided for in this section, 5 per centum ad valorem.

242. Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, \$1.75 per gallon.

Bottles.

84. Glass bottles, decanters, and all articles of every description composed wholly or in chief value of glass, ornamented or decorated in any manner, or cut, engraved,

painted, decorated, ornamented, colored, stained, silvered, gilded, etched, sand blasted, frosted, or printed in any manner, or ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers or for purposes other than ornamentation), and all articles of every description, including bottles and bottle glassware, composed wholly or in chief value of glass blown either in a mold or otherwise; all of the foregoing, not specially provided for in this section, filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, 45 per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That for the purposes of this Act, bottles with cut-glass stoppers shall, with the stoppers, be deemed entireties.

Metal Specialties.

164. Bottle caps of metal, collapsible tubes, and sprinkler tops, if not decorated, colored, waxed, lacquered, enameled, lithographed, electroplated, or embossed in color, 30 per centum ad valorem; if decorated, colored, waxed, lacquered, enameled, lithographed, electroplated, or embossed in color, 40 per centum ad valorem.

167. Articles or wares not specially provided for in this section; if composed wholly or in part of platinum, gold, or silver, and articles or wares plated with gold or silver, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 50 per centum ad valorem; if composed wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, lead, copper, brass, nickel, pewter, zinc, aluminum, or other metal, but not plated with gold or silver, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Labels and Boxes.

324. Papers wholly or partly covered with metal leaf or with gelatin or flock, papers with white coated surface or surfaces, calender plate finished, hand dipped marbled paper, parchment paper, and lithographic transfer paper not printed, 25 per centum ad valorem; papers with coated surface or surfaces suitable for covering boxes, not specially provided for, whether or not embossed or printed except by lithographic process, 40 per centum ad valorem; all other paper with coated surface or surfaces not specially provided for in this section; uncoated papers, gummed, or with the surface or surfaces wholly or partly decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern, or character, whether produced in the pulp or otherwise except by lithographic process, cloth-lined or reinforced papers, and grease-proof and imitation parchment papers which have been supercalendered and rendered transparent or partially so, by whatever name known, all other grease-proof and imitation parchment papers, not specially provided for in this section, by whatever name known, bags, envelopes, and all other articles composed wholly or in chief value of any of the foregoing papers, not specially provided for in this section, and all boxes of paper or paper mache or wood covered with any of the foregoing papers or covered or lined with cotton or other vegetable fiber, 35 per centum ad valorem; albuminized or sensitized paper or paper otherwise surface-coated for photographic purposes, 25 per centum ad valorem; plain basic papers for albuminizing, sensitizing, baryta coating, or for photographic or solar printing processes, 15 per centum ad valorem.

325. Labels, and other articles composed wholly or in chief value of paper lithographically printed in whole or in part from stone, gelatin, metal, or other material (except boxes, views of American scenery or objects, and music, and illustrations when forming a part of a periodical or newspaper or of bound or unbound books, accompanying the same, not specially provided for in this section) shall pay duty at the following rates: Labels and flaps printed in less than eight colors (bronze printing to be counted as two colors), but not printed in whole or in part of metal leaf, 15 cents per pound; labels and flaps printed in eight or more colors (bronze printing to be counted as two colors), but not printed in whole or in part of metal leaf, 20 cents per pound; labels and flaps printed in whole or in part of metal leaf, 35 cents per pound.

332. Papers or cardboard, cut, die cut, or stamped into designs or shapes, such as initials, monograms, lace, borders, or other forms, and all post cards, not including American views, plain, decorated, embossed, or printed, except by lithographic process, and all papers and manufacturers of paper or of which paper is the component material of

chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Miscellaneous.

385. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles not enumerated or provided for in this section, a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this section, a duty of 15 per centum ad valorem.

386. That each and every imported article, not enumerated in this section, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this section as chargeable with duty, shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any nonenumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied on such nonenumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value; and the words "component material of chief value," wherever used in this section, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the articles and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such material in its condition as found in the article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article, it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

Free List.

393. Alcohol, methyl or wood.

412. Beeswax.

429. Borax, crude and unmanufactured, and borate of lime, soda, and other borate material, crude and unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for in this section.

442. Castor or castoreum.

477. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibres, dried insects, grains, gums, gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, logs, roots, stems, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds; any of the foregoing which are natural and uncompound drugs and not edible and not specially provided for in this section, and are in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture: *Provided*, That no article containing alcohol shall be admitted free of duty under this paragraph.

498. Grease, fats, vegetable tallow, and oils (excepting fish oils), not chemically compounded, such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, not specially provided for in this section.

561. Oils: Birch tar, cajuput, coconut, cod, cod liver, cottonseed, croton, ichthyol, juglandium, palm, palm-kernel, perilla, soya-bean, and olive oil rendered unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes, by such means as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury and under regulations to be prescribed by him; Chinese nut oil, nut oil or oil of nuts not specially provided for in this section; petroleum, crude or refined, and all products obtained from petroleum, including kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, paraffin, and paraffin oil; and also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products of such fisheries.

560. Oleo stearin.

580. Potash: Crude, or "black salts"; carbonate of; cyanide of; sulphate of; hydrate of, when not containing more than 15 per centum of caustic soda; nitrate of, or saltpeter, crude; and muriate of.

621. Talcum, steatite, and French chalk, crude and unground.

LIQUID SHAMPOOS

By H. MANN

The use of liquid shampoos has been increased quite appreciably during the last few years. Through the explanatory and generally intelligible work of a great number of prominent cosmetists, there has penetrated into the great mass of the public the recognition that a healthy and fine hair growth is attainable, not so much by belated application of patent tonics and the like, as through daily washing and cleansing of the scalp, assuring the opening and keeping open of its pores, as well as making it possible for the air to gain access to the roots of the hair, since it is their healthy condition that is the chief aim. It is not only strengthening agents that bring about these benefits, but to cleansing agents is due a great part of the success obtained.

Both these benefits we find combined in the "lather producing scalp washes." By their alcohol content they help in the strengthening of the roots of the hair, while on the other hand the slight excess of alkali, in a non-irritating form, helps to cleanse the skin. Also, through the application of lather producing washes as well as scalp washes in general, there is introduced a massaging of the scalp. The rubbing of the scalp tends to stimulate the roots, and may claim, therefore, a considerable share of the success of maintaining hair growth, obtained by this agent. Too much massaging is a mistake, since it loosens the roots, and from this arises the requirement that the shampoo should not produce a stable fatty lather, but a temporary loose lather, that breaks up of itself. Then again, the wash should not contain too much alcohol, so that the hair be not unnecessarily dried. The alcohol content cannot be too high anyway, since the great mass of people will hesitate at the high price that high alcohol content would involve. These scalp washes should not contain over 40 per cent. of alcohol. But another consideration prohibits high alcohol content. It is well known that the more alcohol a mixture contains, the less it lathers; therefore lower the alcohol content if you would increase the lather.

The lather producing agent is in this case some alkali, but one that will irritate the scalp as little as possible. The usually applied alkalies are sodium bicarbonate, ammonia, etc. Various additions are also used, which usually represent extracts of soap bark, soap nuts and the like.

While it is expected of some scalp washes that they lather abundantly, though always a light and easily disappearing lather, it is expected of this to have only a light and flighty lather.

With the mentioned extracts this is easily obtained, but good results may be obtained with alkalies too, and the lathering property of the wash can be controlled by them.

In the treatment of different persons with these washes, various interesting observations may be made, and which give rise to unwarranted advertisement by

uninformed parties. It is often noticed that the same shampoo will produce in one case a fine fluffy lather, while in the case of another person, lathering is weak, or even nil. The explanation of this is to be found nearly always in the fact that the fat and perspiration products vary in amount in different individuals; in some, there is none at all. Here, then, there can be no lathering by extract or alkali addition, since the chief requirement, that of the presence of fatty substances on the scalp, is not fulfilled.

This is the case most frequently with persons that wash their hair every morning, and then perhaps are again shampooed at the barber's. The washes containing soap will of course lather in any case.

In the majority of cases, the washes contain sodium bicarbonate, together with ammonia or an ammonium salt; this seems to be the best lather producing agent. One disadvantage must here be noted, that is, that barbers or hairdressers that have to do a good deal of this massaging with lathering washes, suffer from skin inflammation, or even eczema, if they have any slight cut or skin contusion or even thin skin on any part of the hand. But the above causes must be present, or in general an individual predisposed to it, for, in spite of all search, cases of injury to the scalp by lather producing scalp washes have not been found.

These washes should, if possible, consist of a clear mixture. With soap containing solutions, this is not so easy, but on addition of some alcohol, a clear solution is attainable. Most popular are the scalp washes containing equal parts of alcohol and water, a strong addition of sodium bicarbonate and about half as much ammonium carbonate. As a perfume, oil of lavender is mainly used, but also terpineol in connection with artificial oil of bergamot. This mixture is allowed to stand for a short time and is then filtered.

Besides these, there are manufactured soap-containing washes in which, for example, sesame oil is saponified with potash, and a weight of alcohol equal to that of sesame oil is added.

A liquid alcoholic soap is thus obtained that is later diluted with distilled water. But an abundantly lathering wash can be made from olein also, by saponification with potash and addition of water with proper amount of alcohol. This is quite popular and is perfumed with artificial oil of bitter almonds, for the cheaper qualities, while bay oil with some pimento oil in combination with small quantities of cachaca oil is used for the better qualities.

Bay rum is foremost among lather producing scalp washes. Non-lathering bay rum comes to the market only in very fine qualities. Floral washes of the lathering kind are also in demand. These last do not present any difficulty at all, since all are produced under application of sodium bicarbonates and ammonia, just as in the case of foaming. Eau de Quinine, an article greatly in demand lately, especially for export to South America. In this case the perfuming must be carefully attended to, oil of geranium, Bourbon, entering chiefly. Oil of neroli and artificial oil of bergamot.

together with small quantities of vanillin or lemon oil, are added, and impart to the substance a fresh and pleasing effect.

It is very desirable in these articles to have a fresh but not too strong odor, or else the odor remains on the hair too long. For this reason, odorous resin solutions are never used, since they are regarded as fixing agents. Great popularity has been attained by a lathering jasmine scalp wash, which consists of jasmine oil with addition of vanillin, bergamot, eugenol and small quantities of ambretol-musk. Another wash contains

a fine odor of trefle incarnat, toned down by heliotrope and rose oil, so that it becomes tolerable, for it must be kept in mind that trefle odor gets on some persons' nerves, and they would never think of using such a smelling liquid on their hair.

There is still to be mentioned another lather producing wash that contains nothing more than two-thirds of the finest soap powder and one-third sodium bicarbonate with some oil of geranium; of this only a small quantity is necessary to produce a good lather which is quickly dispersed by the soda.

ANALYSIS OF FLAVORING EXTRACTS AND OILS

IMPROVEMENTS, LIMITATIONS, ETC.

By R. O. BROOKS, New York.

To the readers of a scientific publication like the AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW it is unnecessary to call attention to the utility and importance of chemistry, either as a pure science, profession or art. No doubt also most readers are more or less familiar with the magnitude of the science and the numerous branches, specialties and scientifically related lines of work which have, and are still being, developed. Chemistry, dealing, as it does, with everything solid, liquid or gaseous, in, on or around this earth (and other planets as well) is a very big, broad science. A glance only at "Chemical Abstracts" (published twice a month by the American Chemical Society) will convince any one of this fact. Forty-four editors are now required to direct the hundreds of "abstractors," who gratuitously review practically every scientific publication even remotely concerning chemistry. The section on "biological chemistry" (chemistry of plant and animal life) which developed as a special branch only a few years ago, now has nine sub-divisions (each in charge of a special editor) and often occupies nearly half of the bi-monthly volume of some 200 or more pages. Food chemistry and drug (or pharmaceutical) chemistry are separate sections in themselves which, with certain phases of agricultural, leather, rubber, oil, wood, paper, fuel, varnish and all branches of fermentation chemistry, may be classed as "applied biological chemistry." Biological chemistry, together with the chemistry of the million or more *synthetic* compounds of carbon with other elements, constitutes the historic grand division known as "Organic Chemistry," "Inorganic Chemistry" being the greatly diversified branch relating to everything of a mineral nature, whether natural or synthetic. A newer branch is "Physical Chemistry," dealing with certain phases concerning all forms of matter. Electro-chemistry, Radio-chemistry and Photo-chemistry are closely related to "Physical Chemistry."

It is self-evident therefore that specialization is necessary, that the term "chemist" is practically meaningless unless properly specified; nor is there another distinguishing term in the language that has been more carelessly used and abused. No ordinary mortal could become proficient in all branches of chemical work, no man could truthfully pose as an expert or consultant for chemical work in general. The *true* expert in inorganic work (iron and steel, or ores, or fertilizers, or "heavy chemicals," for examples) is usually helpless in organic or biological work

and is the first to admit it; while the honest consulting expert in some branch of organic or applied biological chemistry (foods and drugs, or coal-tar dyes, or paper, for examples) frankly admits his inefficiency in inorganic branches.

In no other profession therefore is it more imperative to specialize than in chemistry. A chemist should, of course, know something of every branch of his science and of every other science as well, but as an expert or consultant he must narrow his work down to a special field, and as, to the trade, "all chemists look alike," it is incumbent upon him frankly to confess to a prospective client his limitations. As to the relative difficulty of different lines of chemical work no fixed rule applies. In applied chemistry it may be said generally that "organic" work (analysis particularly) is more difficult, much less systematized and understood than the analysis of "inorganic" substances—ores, for instance. And in "organic" work, the highly organized, complex substances of plant and animal life coming under the heading of "biological" chemistry are the most difficult to analyze or understand the general chemistry of.

It may be said therefore that the chemistry and analysis of foods and other than mineral drugs, constitutes probably the most advanced and difficult branch of public chemical work. The official inspection chemist should be more than an analyst simply, and as an analyst must be familiar with microscopical and bacteriological testing methods, as well as all known chemical testing methods. The consulting food and drug chemist can not be merely an analyst. He must be thoroughly familiar with all phases of the chemistry of plant and animal substances used as foods and drugs; with the chemistry of digestion and utilization of foods (nutrition) and effect of drugs (pharmacology); with bacteriology and its special chemistry; with molds and yeasts and their enzymes—in fact fermentation and putrefaction chemistry in general; with the principles and details of all food and drug laws; and with a thousand other details of legal requirements (food and drug standards) and inspection methods, both State and national.

In view of the inherent difficulties of organic and especially applied biological analysis, notably the impossibility of a general systematic scheme of qualitative separation of constituents, the *complete* analysis of complex organic mixtures or natural products is frequently impractical.

The consulting chemist is as sorry to have to tell the client this as the client is to not be able to easily and cheaply get a correct formula of some successful compound, but an honest consultant should tell his client the truth in this respect and guard him against a "fake" "analysis" by some unscrupulous "chemist." With enough clues to work on an approximate formula can be sometimes worked out, which, serving as a basis for further intelligent experimentation, may result in a finished product as good as and perhaps better than the original. By "clues" we mean the customary utility of the article, names of chemicals which give similar results, usual or sometimes used ingredients, in fact any information that the would-be manufacturer or client may possess.

No one has been more aware of the limitations of organic analysis than the food and drug inspection chemist, especially the expert frequently called upon to testify in court. Realizing this, the official (Federal and State) chemists have been banded together nearly thirty years in an attempt to carefully select and try out the best analytical methods; devise new and accurate methods when necessary; formulate standards based on data determined by proper uniform methods; and give an official sanction to the best testing procedure generally. The work is carried on by an elaborate system of referees and collaborating associates in every State and is necessarily slow work. The methods approved as "official" or "provisional" are from time to time published as a U. S. government bulletin, and the Federal Food Law Regulations (No. 4) call for their use in food inspection work.

For flavoring extracts and essential oils the methods of analysis are in some cases simple and very accurate, in other cases difficult, yet very accurate, in some cases not accurate to the desired degree and in a few cases probably impossible from the nature of the case. We will not review all the methods here as they are accessible to those competent to use and judge them, but will mention a few recent additions to those adopted as "official" by the food inspection authorities.

For lemon oil the chemical-microscopical test for pinene (as nitroso-chloride), proposed by Chace as evidence of adulteration with turpentine, has not had full acceptance abroad (see Parry in this journal for January, 1910), but it may be said when a distinctly positive test is obtained thereby, that more than 1 per cent. of pinene is present and the sample is open to suspicion. For the estimation of citral (plus citronellal) in lemon oil the Kleber phenylhydrazine titration method works out nicely if properly and carefully manipulated. For the 0.2 per cent. of citral in standard extracts, however, the same can not be said and the official and best method for citral in such is undoubtedly Hiltner's metaphenylene-diamine hydrochloride colorimetric method. This method indicates from 0.3 to 0.7 per cent. of citral to be present in orange oil also, but on account of the great multiplication of any slight error is not advisable for determining citral in lemon oil. For total aldehydes in extracts (orange extract especially) the well-known fuchsin sulphite colorimetric method is available and orange oil with this method shows from about 2 to over 3 per cent. of aldehydes, mainly decylaldehyde.

Also a test for alcohol in lemon oil has been added, but for orange oil is not reliable (on account of alcohol-like compounds naturally present) and a low boiling point or distillation methods must be depended upon. Of course, the standard physical tests of the U. S. P. have been retained.

For vanilla extract, the gravimetric method for vanillin (and coumarin if present) has been shortened and the quite reliable normal lead number and measurement of residual color have been combined with it, for which credit to Winton and Lott is justly due. Other tests for caramel color are proposed and a new test for coumarin (Wichmann's) is being tried out.

For ginger extract Seeker has devised a pretty test indicative of ginger and the somewhat questionable capsicum test of LaWall has been improved by Doyle. Street and Morrison have been comparing the proportion and solubility of the solids removed from 20 per cent. of ginger root by 95 per cent. alcohol and weaker menstrua and certain standards and methods of official analysis are suggested. Personally we should like to see more work on vanilla beans, along the same lines, as the determination of "vanilla solids" in an extract is quite important. Our own work on vanilla resins exploded one food inspection fable. (See this journal for November, 1908.)

For other essential oil extracts the estimation of the percentage of oil is principally important and methods have been proposed (and generally adopted) by Hortvet & West and by Howard, which in most cases are reliable. Nutmeg and peppermint are exceptions, wherein more reference to polariscopic data will assist somewhat. Also the menthol of peppermint should be considered.

Official attention has at last been drawn to the oxidation of benzaldehyde to benzoic acid in almond oil and extract and a new test for the adulterant nitrobenzol added. A method for exact estimation of benzaldehyde by Darling is very promising. Cinnamic aldehyde in cassia extract merits attention, also its possible oxidation to cinnamic acid. The oxidation of citral to geranic acid (especially in terpeneless extracts made by "shaking out" lemon oil) has been noted by the writer (this journal for August, 1912) and calls for investigation by prosecuting chemists.

ANALYSIS OF SOAP POWDER.

THE ANALYSIS OF SOAP POWDERS (J. J. Polak. Leiden. Chem. Weekblad, 9,470-2).—Being dissatisfied with the routine methods for the analysis of soap powder owing to the time consumed, Polak suggests the following method: Ash 2.5 g. Powder in a pint crucible at as low a temperature as possible; the ash does not need to be white. Dissolve the ash in H_2O , filter and titrate with 0.5 N acid, using methyl orange. Express the results in per cent. of soda. If the fatty acid % = a and the molecule weight of the fatty acids = M , the content in Na soap is $(M + 22/M) a\%$ and of soda $53/Ma\%$. For practical purposes $M = 284$; hence the first fraction equals 1.0775 and the second 0.187. The fatty acids are estimated as usual by solution in petrol ether. The analyses by this method are in close agreement with those by other methods; the total value of soap, alkali and H_2O varied in a series of trials on different samples from 98.9 to 99.5% of the amount taken.

Patent for Floating Soap.

FLOATING SOAP; MANUFACTURE OF—BY INTRODUCTION OF OXYGEN INTO THE SOAP PASTE. C. P. Kroning, jun. Ger. Pat. 246,479.

THE hot soap paste, whilst in a fluid condition, is led through a perforated pipe enclosed in a casing supplied with oxygen under pressure. The oxygen passes through the perforations and becomes intimately mixed with the soap paste, which is kept in continuous agitation.

FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The last month has been a busy one for the officers and committeemen of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States. An important meeting of the executive committee was held on September 21 at the new Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

The following members were present: S. J. Sherer, president; S. H. Baer, first vice-president; C. F. Sauer, second vice-president; F. L. Beggs, secretary; R. E. Heekin, treasurer; W. M. McCormick, F. P. Beers, T. W. Carman, S. F. Irwin and T. E. Lannen, attorney.

The report of the treasurer showed the finances of the association to be in better condition than had been anticipated, or ever before known; no outstanding bills and a very satisfactory balance on hand.

President Sherer notified the committee of his intention to visit Europe, and said that he would be absent until the first of the year. The duties of his office will be assumed by the first vice president, S. H. Baer, during his absence.

A resolution was passed authorizing and requesting the secretary to send out a monthly letter on items of interest to the members of the association.

F. P. Beers, of the membership committee, made a report showing gratifying activity on the part of his associates and himself. He reported the following applications and all of the applicants were duly elected:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Closset & Devers, Portland, Ore.
H. A. Johnson Co., Boston, Mass.
Van Duzer Extract Co., New York City.
Crescent City Carbonate Co., New Orleans, La.
Wal-Lee Extract Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Frederick H. Fox Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
W. Burton & Co., New York City.
S. P. Hite Co., Roanoke, Va.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Compagnie Morana, New York City.
Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
H. S. McCracken Co., Chicago, Ill.
Michigan Lithographic Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Simpson & Doeller Co., Baltimore, Md.
The Hinde-Dauch Paper Co., Sandusky, Ohio.
W. A. Ingersoll, New York City.

On invitation of the Southern Commercial Congress to appoint two members to represent this association in the tour of the Canal Zone, the president appointed R. A. McCormick as representative, and he was authorized on application to appoint as his associate any other member who may signify a desire to make this tour.

A report was received from the committee appointed to attend the National Trade Conference at Atlantic City and the committee was continued.

The legislative committee made a full and complete report upon the following subjects:

1. Tariff Bill on Vanilla Beans and Lemon Oil.
2. Rebate on Alcohol for Export.
3. Variations, Exemptions and Tolerances under the Gould Net Weights and Measures Bill.

4. The Use of a Yellow Color other than Naphthol S.

5. Direct Co-operation between the Food Inspection Board and the Extract Association.

It was the sense of the committee that full credit is due to this association for the reduction of one-half the proposed duty on vanilla beans and lemon oil, also the rebate on alcohol for export. A hearing was had before the Weights and Measures Bureau in reference to exemptions and tolerances under the Gould Net Weights and Measure Law, and it is expected that the result of this conference will be of great value to this association.

Letters and telegrams were read from a number of cities, requesting the privilege of entertaining the association at its next annual meeting. After lengthy discussion, New York City was chosen as the place for holding the fifth annual meeting of the association.

The attorney for the association, Mr. Lannen, reported that the compilation of food laws and weights and measure requirements of the various States would be ready for distribution in a short time. This work will be of incalculable value to the members of this association, and its publication is waited with much interest.

BRIEF FILED ON NET WEIGHT AND MEASURES LAW AT WASHINGTON.

Dr. Samuel H. Baer, chairman of the legislative committee of the association, filed a brief for the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association with the committee of the Department of Agriculture which is entrusted with the duty of preparing rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of the new Federal Net Weights and Measures Law. Dr. Baer and his associates found the officials so reasonable in regard to tolerances and allowances that they felt that when the new law becomes operative they will be able to comply with the demands made in the regulations.

Dr. Baer, in his brief, pointed out the practical difficulties in the manufacture of glass bottles of exact capacity and submitted a letter from the Illinois Glass Co. in which reasons were offered for the inability of the manufacturers to furnish bottles that were exactly uniform in size and capacity. Dr. Baer also suggested a visit by the government officials to glass and cooperage factories for a practical demonstration of the points made in his argument.

Dr. Baer's brief was as follows:

"Dr. A. S. Mitchell, Secretary, Net Weight Law Committee, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"DEAR SIR: Your petitioners believe fully in the necessity for a Net Weight and Measure Law and were active in their efforts to have passed the so-called Gould Amendment to the Federal Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906, and present this 'brief' for your information and consideration in determining the variations, tolerances and exemptions necessary to enable them to comply with the requirements of the Act.

"Under the insuperable, practical difficulties in the manufacture of glass containers, as well as in the manufacture of cooperage, it is impossible for extract and other manufacturers to secure containers which will hold an absolutely correct and uniform content.

"After extended experiments and careful consideration of all the factors entering into the matter of packing our

products, we find that in order to comply with the terms of the New Weight and Measure provision, we will need the following exemptions, variations and tolerances. We herewith specify same and will take them up in detail in separate paragraphs.

"Exemptions.—We request exemption from the provisions of the Act on all packages containing four liquid ounces or less. The reason we ask for exemption of packages of this size is that owing to their size it is practically impossible to measure the net content exactly either by hand or by machine and an attempt to do so even approximately would necessitate an increase in the cost to the consumer far in excess of any benefit to be derived from so doing and it surely would be contrary to the intention of the Act to have weight understated on a bottle which actually held eight drams labeled as six drams.

"The variations in the size of the small bottles is so great as evidenced by the exhibits herewith attached known as Exhibit A that even if a machine were devised for accurately filling the bottle, certain bottles would be over-filled, or run over and others would be filled only three-quarters full and would have to be further filled by hand, for the trade would not accept two-thirds full even if they contain the amount specified on the label.

"The prices at which extracts in this size package are sold are such that the consumer would not receive more or less than 1 cent or 2 cents worth of goods if the capacity of the bottle was really misrepresented as either over or above on the label. This size bottles are always filled. Competition makes it necessary to do this and thus automatically protect the consumer.

"Variations.—For bottles above four ounces and up to one gallon we need and ask for the variations allowed by the agreement between glass manufacturers and glass bottle blowers regarding the weight of the bottle, as well as a further variation necessitated by the lack of uniformity in the capacity of the bottle which affects its capacity. To explain this more fully would state that if the excess or deficiency of weight of the glass should go in the neck of the bottle the capacity would not be materially changed, because the bottles are filled up to the neck. If the excess of deficiency in the distribution of the glass should be in the body of the bottle, the capacity would be considerably affected.

"The specific variations which are necessary and for which we ask are:

SIZE OF CONTAINER.		VARIATIONS ASKED FOR.	
Oz.		Oz.	Oz.
Above 4	and up to 6—	¼	and 5% of supposed content.
Above 6	and up to 12—	½	and 5% of supposed content.
Above 12	and up to 30—	1	and 3% of supposed content.
Above 30½	and up to 64—	1½	and 2% of supposed content.
Above 64	and up to 1 gal.	2	and 2% of supposed content.
1 gal. to 5 gal. containers—3%.			

"On cooperage containing above one gallon, a variation of 5 per cent.

"It is practically necessary to have it understood in the regulations that if a bottle supposedly containing 6 ounces or 48 drams and so marked actually contains only 43.6 drams it complies with the requirements of the Net Weight and Measure Law.

"It would be unfair to base the variations and tolerances on an average of a set of bottles from a merchant's stock, for in crates of bottles which we receive some times one entire layer measures short and another layer is of excess measure. The short measure bottles may go out in a shipment to one man, and the bottles holding below the actual measure marked be subject to seizure and the manufacturer will be liable to prosecution; the bottles with the surplus of content may go out to another man and be free from the penalty of the law.

"It is therefore necessary for the protection of the honest manufacturer that we have variations such that the minimum amount permissible under the regulations shall be construed to be complying with the law.

"Cooperage.—We ask for a variation of 5 per cent. on extracts packed in kegs, barrels or other wooden or fibrous containers because, owing to the porosity of the containers the absorption as well as the evaporation of the liquid will cause changes in the weight in time, and this absorption and

evaporation begin just as soon as the content is poured into the package and continues indefinitely.

"Therefore we would particularly ask that six months after extracts packed in cooperage containers have entered Interstate Commerce, that they be no longer subject to the provisions of the Act. This should also apply to glass containers for there is always some evaporation in bottles.

"It is a well known fact which you can confirm by data to be secured from the Internal Revenue Department, that in their bonded warehouses forty-eight gallons of whiskey put into a barrel and left there for, say, five years will have been reduced in content by this absorption and evaporation to forty-one or forty-two gallons, that is 10 per cent. to 15 per cent.

"The same condition would apply to flavoring extracts which contain a very large per cent. of alcohol, which is necessary in extracts to hold the flavoring ingredients in solution, the vehicle holding them being composed entirely of alcohol and water, of which alcohol is by far the larger part, some extracts containing as much as 85 per cent. or 90 per cent. of alcohol.

A VISIT TO GLASS AND COOPERAGE FACTORIES.

"We believe that if you are not already apprised of the facts, that a visit to a glass factory which manufactures bottles and to a cooperage plant where kegs and barrels are manufactured will show you the impossibility of blowing bottles or manufacturing barrels and kegs to an exact capacity.

"If you desire to make such an inspection as this, we should be pleased to arrange to have your committee visit such factories.

"We shall, if permitted an oral hearing, be pleased to submit bottles showing various capacities for bottles of a supposedly fixed size or we shall be glad to send same to you with data for inspection.

"We submit as Exhibit B a copy of letter from the Whitney Glass Works, which confirms what we have already written.

"We ask you to kindly consider Exhibits A and B attached hereto.

"FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION.

"By S. H. BEAR, Chairman Legislative Committee."

Exhibit A shows in detail the variation in small bottles taken by some of the members of the association on bottles as received from the glass manufacturers. A table gives statistics of the capacity tests of panels in various kinds of containers.

Exhibit B is a letter from the Illinois Glass Co., in which reasons are given showing it to be a trade impossibility for the bottle manufacturers to give a guarantee of exact or average capacities. It has not yet been found feasible to make panel bottles upon the machines.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, soaps, etc.

FEDERAL.

Notices of Judgment Given Under Pure Food and Drugs Act by the Secretary of Agriculture.

We have received notices of judgment issued by the Department of Agriculture, Nos. 2416 to 2518, inclusive, divided as follows:

Essential oils, 3 cases; flavoring extracts, 8 cases; toilet preparations, 1 case; miscellaneous drugs, 13 cases; miscellaneous foods, 79 cases.

Notice of Judgment No. 2475 describes alleged adulteration of oil of coriander with about 20 per cent. of caraway oil; No. 2476 alleged the adulteration of oil

of cloves with about 15 per cent. of ethyl alcohol; No. 2518 alleged adulteration of oil of thyme in that the oil contained only 13.5 per cent. by volume of phenols, instead of 20 per cent. by volume of phenols, as required by the U. S. P.

Food Law Conference Next Month

On November 14 and 15 the various state Food, Dairy and Drug officials will meet in Washington at the invitation of the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of promoting co-operation in every possible way between the several states and the Department. One of the principal subjects of discussion will be the report of the Committee on Cooperation of the American Association of Food, Dairy and Drug Officials, which was adopted at the meeting in Mobile, Alabama, last June. The hope of those interested in the conference is that this meeting between food and other State officials interested in the enforcement of the food and drug laws, will prove very valuable as a means of promoting mutual helpfulness. No fixed program will be prepared as the purpose is to promote free and full discussion of all questions.

At about the same date in Washington will be held meetings of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Ex-

periment Stations, the Association of Feed Control Officials, and the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

STATE.

Indiana Benzoate Law Sustained.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago on October 7 sustained the ruling of the district court at Indianapolis in the case of the Curtice Bros. Co. against the Indiana Food and Drug Commissioner and the State Board of Health, whereby the officers were authorized in interfering with the sale of certain food products of the complainant containing benzoate of soda as a preservative.

The Food and Drug Commissioner and the State Board of Health based their procedure against the sale of the Curtice products on the statute passed by the Indiana Legislature in 1907, vesting the right of criminal prosecution to the State authorities where other than harmless preservatives, as recognized by the Board of Health, were used in food products. The Appellate Court found that the question of the value of benzoate of soda as a food preservative was not so universally conceded as to be entitled to judicial notice, and where there was a dispute as to the fact of its wholesomeness for food or drink the Legislature was authorized in either regulating or prohibiting it.

NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS OF SODA WATER FLAVORS

Eighth Annual Meeting, Washington, D. C. Oct. 1-3, 1913.

OFFICERS OF THE N. M. S. W. F. FOR THE NEW YEAR.

President—O. A. ATKINS, Boston, Mass.

Vice-President—C. O. SETHNESS, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Treasurer—EDWARD POST, Philadelphia, Pa.

Directors—C. H. HOUSE, Buffalo, N. Y.; CHARLES O'CONNOR, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. C. SCHRANCK, Milwaukee, Wis.; ROBERT L. WOODS, New York, N. Y.

The eighth annual convention of the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors was held in the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., on October 1, 2 and 3. The first session was called to order by President C. H. House and the following members were found to be present: American Extract & Supply Co., New York, N. Y., Robert L. Woods.

Armstrong Cork Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Edward Post.

Blue Seal Supply Co., Boston, Mass., B. S. Treat.

W. J. Bush & Co., New York, N. Y., Ralph Swinton.

E. Berghausen Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O., Dr. E. J. Berghausen, E. Gromme.

W. H. Hutchinson & Son, Chicago, Ill., D. W. Hutchinson.

Jacob House & Son, Buffalo, N. Y., C. H. House.

The Lennox Chemical Co., Cleveland, O., C. B. Hall.

H. C. Schranck Co., Milwaukee, Wis., H. C. Schranck.

Sethness Co., Chicago, Ill., C. O. Sethness.

Standard Bott. & Ext. Co., Boston, Mass., O. A. Atkins.

S. Twitchell Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Chas. O'Connor.

Warner Jenkinson Co., St. Louis, Mo., Wm. F. Meyer.

Whittle & Mutch, Philadelphia, Pa., Sam'l H. Mutch.

Theall Stefan & Co., New York, N. Y., John Stefan.

Eastern Extract Co., Boston, Mass., G. H. Stickles.

Edward Post made an interesting report of his activities during the year as secretary and treasurer. With the legislatures in session in 42 states and an especially hard fight in Pennsylvania, Mr. Post was kept very busy. Besides sending out the reports of Thomas E. Lannen, of Chicago, attorney for the association, there was much

other mail, on two occasions 1,500 communications having been sent in one day. Mr. Post also made two trips to Harrisburg, but his efforts were rewarded by victory. Membership in the United States Chamber of Commerce also entailed additional work.

Mr. Post submitted a tentative offer from the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association looking toward a combination between it and the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors, the proposal including the employment of a paid secretary to look after the affairs of the organization.

After a satisfactory report had been presented by the treasurer President House briefly outlined the work done during the last year.

Robert L. Woods, as chairman of the publicity committee, reported that fifteen articles of great interest to the trade and food officials had been sent out during the year and published in the trade journals. The report was accepted and a vote of thanks extended to the committee for their efficient work.

The report of Attorney T. E. Lannen on the work of the year was received and accepted. In connection with this report an order was made on the treasurer for \$32 to defray the expenses incurred in reporting a flavor case in which the Association was interested in Chicago.

The report of Robert L. Woods as chairman of the membership committee was received and accepted.

The election of new officers then was voted and Mr. Atkins was installed as president.

A committee consisting of the president, attorney and five members was appointed to confer with a like committee of the American Bottlers' Protective Association relative to the hearing before the Board of Food and Drug Inspection on October 3. This committee was composed of Messrs. Atkins, Lannen, House, Hutchinson, Woods, O'Connor and Post.

Attorney Lannen read a brief regarding standards and

trade conditions for presentation at the hearing, and considerable time was used in discussing the same. Mr. Lannen was retained as attorney for the ensuing year.

The annual dues for the year were set at \$30. The time and place for the next meeting were left to the directors, but there was an expression of opinion in favor of Cleveland, Ohio, between October 10 and 15, 1914.

HEARING AT THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

A recess was taken for attendance on October 3 at the hearing before the Board of Food and Drug Inspection at the Bureau of Chemistry on October 3. A comprehensive brief was submitted, from which the following extracts are taken:

"Representing the soda water flavor manufacturing industry and the soda water bottling industry, we respectfully submit the following matters for your kind attention and consideration:

"First. We ask that you recognize the flavors which we manufacture for use in soda water as entirely distinct from the flavoring extracts used for culinary purposes.

"Second. That you indicate what will be acceptable to you as proper labeling for each of our particular products.

"Third. That you indicate what will be acceptable to you as proper labeling for bottled soda water flavored with our products.

"In considering these matters we ask you to bear in mind the fact that your regulations will cover two classes of sales, first, the sale of our product by us to our customers, the bottlers; second, the sale of the finished carbonated beverage, containing our flavors, by the bottler to the public.

"We also ask you to bear in mind the fact that the sales of our flavors, as flavors, are limited in extent, in that our flavors are sold only to a certain class of people and not to the public at large. The particular class of people to whom we sell, namely the bottlers, understand the nature of the products which they buy from us, in so far as the use of those products in bottled soda water is concerned.

"Generally speaking, all the labeling in the world would not give them a better understanding of the nature of these products than what they have already acquired from years of actual experience with them. Take for instance an order from a bottler which specifies that he wants 'a gallon of lemon,' he does not take the pains to say 'lemon flavor' or 'soda water flavor' or anything else—he simply says he wants a 'gallon of lemon.' But he knows what he wants, and the flavor manufacturer also knows what he wants.

"The flavor manufacturer knows that the bottler wants in the first place a lemon flavor; in the second place a lemon flavor that will be soluble in a carbonated soda water; and in the third place that a certain amount of this lemon flavor must impart a certain amount of lemon flavor to a certain amount of finished carbonated soda water. Hence there is a sort of mutual understanding in the matter between the two parties. This, of course, is generally speaking. There are certain exceptions.

"Sometime ago some of the former officials of your department indicated that the soluble lemon soda water flavor would have to be labeled 'terpeneless' and some of the members of this association adopted that form of labeling. Some of their customers noticed the name 'terpeneless' immediately and objected to accepting and using the product, stating that they wanted the same product they had been getting for years, and no amount of argument would convince them that the product itself had not been changed. Indeed this is not to be wondered at, when we consider the fact that the word 'terpeneless' is a word that is not generally understood. The bottlers naturally thought that the product had been changed and that it might not answer their purpose the same as the product they had been getting.

"Of course we understand that when a product is labeled as a 'lemon flavor' it must be a true lemon flavor; and when a container is labeled as containing a gallon, that it must contain a gallon. We are not contending that

fraudulent names which actually will work a fraud should be suffered to be used. But what we mean is that well established general names should not be changed.

"As between the bottler and the public the condition is very much the same as between the flavor manufacturer and the bottler. The public has been accustomed to asking for and receiving certain soda water products.

"In considering this matter it should also be remembered that soda water products on the market to-day are made from formulas that have been worked out after many, many years of experimenting with the public desire. Flavor manufacturers have found that by combining certain ingredients together a drink will be produced that will be relished by the public.

"Some manufacturers use one formula for a certain product while other manufacturers may vary that formula to a certain extent. But if you will examine the formulas of all the manufacturers for any given product you will find the variation to be but slight. Consequently established custom fixes to a certain extent the ingredients that must go into any given soda water product. In other words, when the public demands a certain soda water product it demands that that product have a certain flavor and be made in a certain way.

"This demand of the public is not confined to the flavor of a soda water product, but it extends also to the color of the product. Ginger ale is a product that the public recognizes as having an amber color. Yet this color is wholly artificial. Leave the color out of ginger ale and it would look very much the same as water. It would be hard to get the public to accept such a product as ginger ale even though it had the flavor of ginger ale.

"Root beer is a product that the public recognizes as having a dark brown color, but the color of root beer is also artificial. Leave the color out of root beer and it too would look about the same as an ordinary glass of water. If a bottler attempted to serve a colorless root beer to the public he would have a difficult task on hand. In fact the color of practically all soda water is artificial.

"Leave out the artificial color and the ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, lemon soda water, cream soda, and all the different drinks would look alike, and their color would be about the same color as water. They would still have their characteristic flavor but it is extremely doubtful if the public would accept them minus the colors that distinguish them.

"This leads us to a consideration of the question as to how far your Honorable Board will go in recognizing established trade customs and usage in determining what shall be considered as proper ingredients of soda water flavors and what shall be considered as proper names for the same. If your Honorable Board will be guided by established customs in determining legal formulas and legal labels both as to our flavors as we sell them to the bottler and as to the bottlers' drinks as they are sold to the public, we will have no misapprehensions at all as to your final action.

"It has been the practice of your department on numerous occasions in the past, to call in those familiar with the manufacture and sale of a given product and establish by the evidence of those persons what is considered to be the proper standard in the trade for such a product. This has been true in cases brought to establish the standard of vanilla extract.

"If it was proper for your department or for the Courts to establish a standard in that way it seems to us that it is equally proper, indeed it would seem to be incumbent upon you, to take notice now of established trade custom in determining proper standards and labels for our products. We invite you to call in the trade and establish the standards, not only for the ingredients, but for the labels as well on the preponderance of the evidence you obtain from the trade."

The committee then submitted a list of standards generally recognized in the trade for the information of the board, giving definitions of trade terms and formulas of the products. They also made these recommendations:

"That the use of caramel, otherwise known as sugar color, has been standardized by long use in flavors and

carbonated beverages and should be permitted without qualification.

"That where any color, other than caramel (otherwise known as burnt sugar), is used, the presence of same be declared on the label as 'artificially colored' unless the product be labeled as an imitation.

"That Tartrazine be included as an addition to the list of permitted coal tar colors, as Naphthol Yellows is unfit for use in carbonated acidulated beverages.

"That the word 'imitation' preceding the name of a product, shall be held to be a sufficient label for an imitation or artificial product and shall be held to include the color of the product, as well as the flavor, and that products varying from the standards herein set forth may be correctly labeled 'imitation.'

"That soap bark preparations and harmless saponins be permitted as foam-retaining substances in carbonated beverages.

"That wordings in conformity with law, in legible type, upon a paper label, or upon a decorated crown, or blown in the glass in the bottle, or in these three forms taken in conjunction, shall be considered satisfactory labeling."

Subsequently the convention resumed business. The resolutions committee made a report thanking the retiring officers, etc., which was adopted. President Atkins appointed the following committees and the convention adjourned:

Membership—D. W. Hutchinson, Chas. B. Hall, Samuel Mutch, G. A. Steckles, Dr. E. J. Berghausen.

Credits—B. S. Treat, Wm. F. Meyer, John Stefan, Ralph Swinton, Edward Post.

REXALL'S ANNUAL CONVENTION SHOWS BIG INCREASE IN PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT.

The eleventh annual convention of the stockholders of the United Drug Co., was held at Boston in the week ended August 23. Sir Thomas Robinson (Dublin), Mr. Edwin Thompson (Liverpool), Mr. E. S. Carpenter (Bristol), Mr. T. Harley (Perth), and Mr. L. S. Wandell (Liverpool), were among the 3,000 present. Mr. Louis K. Liggett, president of the company had been operated on for appendicitis on August 6, and he was driven to the Convention in an automobile, which was taken into the Mechanics' Hall, Mrs. Liggett, a doctor, and two nurses attending. He stayed half an hour, and was then taken back to his hotel, Mr. Fred S. Rogers, vice-president, taking his place.

Subsequently Mr. Liggett was able to preside at a dinner given to 1,900 guests. His report stated that business increased \$1,194,423, or 35 per cent., last year; all the branches are making money, except the English one. "We may lose \$100,000 there before we make any," said Mr. Liggett in his report, "but I do not believe it will be more than \$50,000, and then I believe it will be the best investment we have made." There are 426 Rexall agencies in Great Britain and Ireland.

The officers elected for the International Rexall Association are: President A. S. Mitchell, Springfield, Ill.; first vice-president, James B. Francis, Wrexham, Wales; second vice-president, W. B. Morrison, Waco, Tex.; third vice-president, J. D. McKee, Guelph, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Thomas V. Wooten, Boston, Mass.

Mr. George Hall, perfumer and manager of the United Drug Co.'s perfume industry, read an interesting paper on "Harmony Perfumes." Said Mr. Hall in part:

"Five years ago our perfume business amounted to about \$30,000 annually. Last year our increase over the previous twelve months was \$130,945, or 42.25 per cent. When I first became associated with you there were but five employees in the Perfume Department. We now employ, from January to August, an average of 96, and during the busy months, September, October and November, the number is increased to 150.

"During the past twelve months we manufactured 100 tons of high-grade talcum powder, or 1,159,000 cans, all of which were sold in The Rexall Stores. We manufactured 70,321 pounds of face powder, or 252,000 pack-

ages. Our total production for the year in the Finishing Department was 3,200,000 packages, which is equal to 10,666 packages per day, or approximately 1,000 for each working hour. We also produced 13,000 gallons of liquid perfumes, including toilet waters and extracts.

"Today we are considered one of the largest buyers of perfume raw material in the United States, our purchases from the south of France alone amounting to \$100,000. We have on exhibition at the Perfume Booth, 1,000 ounces of pure Bulgarian Otto of Rose valued at \$20,000. Of this particular product we are the second largest buyer in the United States. The Perfume Department shipped to you last year almost half a million dollars' worth of goods, and these figures represent sales to Rexall stockholders only. The fact, that while our agency list is constantly growing, it does not show an increase of 42 per cent., which is the increase in our sales, proves that much of our growing business is due to repeat sales, which, of course, means that the public are satisfied with the perfumes and toilet articles controlled by the Rexall Stores. For the last five years we have showed an average annual increase of fifty per cent., and indications point to an increase of a larger percentage in the next twelve months.

"To the State of Indiana is due the credit of creating a new department in the United Drug Company—the Department of Perfume Demonstrations. During the next twelve months we expect to place demonstrators in at least twenty states with instructions to devote one week to the promotion of Toilet Goods sales in each Rexall town. This work has proved a tremendous success, because in undertaking it we have ignored precedence. When the subject was first broached two years ago at a meeting of the Indiana Rexall Club, it was difficult for us to formulate a plan whereby demonstrations could be adapted to both large and small towns.

"However, after studying the subject carefully we decided that much good could be accomplished through demonstrations if we could secure the services of competent, dignified and intelligent women, who, in addition to conducting demonstrations in the store, could when not otherwise busy, visit the homes of the best people in the town and interest them in the perfumes and toilet articles controlled by The Rexall Stores. The demonstration problem is not primarily a large city proposition; rather it is adapted to small towns and cities up to 70,000. In a town of but eight hundred inhabitants, for instance, there will be at least thirty good families in whom the Rexallite would like to arouse interest in the products he sells. That the plan is a success is sufficiently indicated by the tenor of letters we receive from stockholders who report increasing sales."

Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

At the recent meeting held in Toronto by the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association it was decided to meet in 1914 in Winnipeg. The following are the new officers: President, E. Nesbitt, Winnipeg; vice-president, John Cochrane, Victoria, B. C.; secretary-treasurer, G. E. Gibbard, Toronto; chairman of Committee on Legislation, A. J. Johnston, Sarnia, Ont.; chairman of Committee on Canadian Formulary and Practical Pharmacy, John Hargreaves, Toronto; chairman of Committee on Pharmaceutical Education, Professor Bletcher, Winnipeg; chairman of Committee on Commercial Interests, E. S. Knowlton, Vancouver, B. C.; chairman of Finance Committee, J. E. Tremble, Montreal.

Electric Fan in a Perfume Shop.

With the object of luring customers into his shop, a perfumery merchant of New Orleans, La., has placed an electric fan in his doorway to carry out into the street the enticing odors of his shop. An attendant with an atomizer sprays the fan with various perfumes.—*Scientific American*.

Reappraisement.

22,878.—Eucalyptus Oil.—From Coleman & Sons, Sydney. Sullivan, G. A.—Entered at £30, advanced to £31.18.9 for 8 cases.

TRADE NOTES

Mr. Emile Schlienger, of Bertrand Freres, Grasse, France, arrived on *La Provence*, September 20, and is now making a western trip with Mr. Clayton Rockhill, of Rockhill & Vietor, the firm's American representatives. He will sail for home at an early date.

Mr. James McKnight, salesman in the Middle West for George Lueders & Co., New York, was in the city recently. He had just returned from a prosperous trip and reports business conditions very good and the outlook excellent in his territory.

The small group shown herewith was snapped by our representative near the New York office of Ungerer & Co. Dr. Charabot and Mr. Ungerer have just returned from a short business trip through the Middle



DR. E. CHARABOT, MR. W. G. UNGERER, MR. F. FIRMEINICH.

West, and the former gentleman sailed for home on the *Provence*, October 22. Dr. Charabot is a partner of the firm of Hugues Aine, Grasse. He reports that the floral concrete plant of the firm has been considerably enlarged, and has now a total floor space of 80,000 square feet devoted to the manufacture of these products. While on this side of the ocean Dr. Charabot met many scientific and other friends. On Friday afternoon, October 17, he made an address before the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on the "Formation and Distribution of Odorous Products in Plants." The Doctor is well known for his research work, and was listened to with marked attention.

Mr. Firmenich made a short trip through the Middle West and Canada by himself. He reports that the plant of M. Naef & Co., Geneva, Switzerland, of which firm he is a partner, is being considerably enlarged.

Mr. W. John Buedingen, son of Mr. Ferdinand Buedingen, of the Buedingen Box & Label Co., was married on Monday, September 22, to Miss Aurelia Louise Wright, at the Holyrood Church, Washington Heights, New York City. A reception followed at the home of the bride at 501 W. 178th street. After a short honeymoon the couple will settle down in Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Ferdinand Buedingen came to New York to attend his son's wedding and incidentally called on some of his many business and other friends.

Mr. Willard Ohliger, director of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., and superintendent of the manufacturing department, was in New York recently.

Mr. Eugene Muller, of J. Mero & Boyveau, Grasse, France, sailed for home on October 21 on the *Rotterdam*.

Mr. N. Stern, 240 Broadway, American representative for Kramp & Co., Offenbach, A. M., Germany, returned from Europe on October 4 on the *Victoria Louise*.

Dr. F. S. Mason, of E. Fougere & Co., 92 Beekman street, New York, returned from a European trip on the *France* on September 27.

Souvenir postal cards have been received from Mr. W. A. Bush, of W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York, and Paul Schulze Berge, Jr., of Heine & Co., New York, now on a far Western trip.

Mr. H. E. Cailler, of Cailler & Co., has returned from a trip of about six weeks to Europe.

Merchants' Association of New York held an inspection of its new offices in the Woolworth building, Broadway and Park place, on Thursday afternoon, October 16, at which time a tablet was unveiled in memory of William F. King, the first president of the association. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, Mr. William A. Marble and Mr. William R. Corwine.

Mr. Andrew Jergens, Jr., of the well-known Cincinnati perfumery and soap house, bearing his father's name, was recently a visitor to New York City.

The following paragraph is from the new tariff act giving in detail provisions regarding alcohol drawback on perfumes, toilet preparations, medicinal preparations, etc. This is similar to the corresponding paragraph in the act of August 15, 1900, except that it now provides for a drawback on flavoring extracts.

SECTION IV.

Subsection O, paragraph 2:

That on the exportation of flavoring extracts, medicinal or toilet preparations (including perfumery) hereafter manufactured or produced in the United States in part from domestic alcohol on which an internal-revenue tax has been paid, there shall be allowed a drawback equal in amount to the tax found to have been paid on the alcohol so used: *Provided*, That no other than domestic tax-paid alcohol shall have been used in the manufacture or production of such preparations. Such drawback shall be determined and paid under such rules and regulations, and upon the filing of such notices, bonds, bills of lading, and other evidence of payment of tax and exportation, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

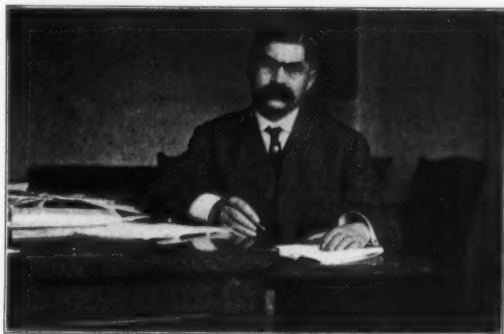
Mr. Ferdinand Weber, of George Lueders & Co., New York, returned from a two months' trip to Germany on the *Rotterdam*, October 13.

Mr. Felix Hoendorf, Pacific Coast representative of George Lueders & Co., New York, returned from abroad on the *Kaiser Wilhelm*, October 9.

Mr. Edward Mallinckrodt, Sr., president of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., was in New York City early this month on a business trip, his stay here lasting for about a week.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association will hold its annual convention in Jacksonville, Fla., in the week beginning November 17. A change has been made in the entertainment programme so that the members will go on a voyage to Havana, Cuba.

Dr. Bernard Herstein, who has just been appointed assistant appraiser in charge of Division No. 7 at the port of New York, has had long experience in the



DR. BERNARD HERSTEIN.

realm of drugs, essential oils, perfumery and other articles which are included in the scope of this division. Dr. Herstein, who was snapshotted at his desk, as seen in the accompanying illustration, was born in Austria, on April 6, 1866. He was graduated at the University of Berlin and came to this country in 1891. In 1908 he was appointed a chemist in the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, and two years later was transferred to the Tariff Board. In 1912 Dr. Herstein became examiner of chemicals in Division No. 7, and soon afterward was detailed as an expert to the House Committee on Ways and Means and Finance Committee of the Senate. He is the author of an explanatory glossary on Schedule A of the Tariff Act, and is a prolific writer upon technical and economic subjects.

Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O., has declared the usual quarterly preferred dividend of 2 per cent., payable on October 15. The gross sales for 1912 were more than \$55,000,000, and for 1913 the outlook is that the \$60,000,000 mark will be reached.

Standard Soap Co.'s plant at Berkeley, Cal., had a narrow escape from destruction by fire recently, but the loss of \$75 is covered by insurance.

Mr. Charles J. Jatho, for many years a representative of Colgate & Co., in the southern territory, has accepted a position as salesman in the laundry line for Armour & Co. His field will include Florida and a part of Georgia.

Philadelphia branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association has started a movement which aims to have the proposed building and laboratory of the parent association erected in that city. A committee has been appointed to work out the details.

Mr. C. W. Jennings, of the Jennings Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., and prominent in the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, was in New York recently on an eastern business trip. As a diversion he played golf in Montclair, N. J.

Mr. Henry J. Beck, manager of the Chicago branch of the Dodge & Olcott Co., of New York City, is celebrating this month the thirtieth anniversary of his connection with that house.

Adjoining their store in San Francisco, Cal., the Bauer Mfg. Co., dealers in perfumery and barbers' supplies, recently opened one of the handsomest hairdressing and beauty parlors in that city.

Parfumerie Riveria, Inc., New York City, has increased its capital stock from \$1,000 to \$15,000.

Messrs. P. R. Dreyer, Edward Trippe and A. G. Spilker, of Ungerer & Co.'s selling staff, were in New York recently.

J. P. Davies Soap Co., of Dayton, O., contemplates the erection of a large four or five-story concrete factory in Pine street, and plans are being drawn.

Davenport Soap & Cleaner Products Co., Davenport, Ia., has moved to new quarters at 107 East Front street, giving it about five times as much room as it had in its old factory in Rockingham road.

Mr. W. A. Hover, senior member of W. A. Hover & Co., wholesale druggists, of Denver, Col., was a recent visitor to New York and other Eastern cities.

Mr. James O. Burge, of Nashville, Tenn., who was the local secretary of the recent annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, was stricken with illness just at the time of meeting, after he had made indefatigable efforts to arrange for the success of the convention. His plans were so well matured that Professor E. A. Ruddiman was able to carry them out in addition to his own duties. Mr. Burge was able to appear toward the end and receive the good wishes and sympathy of the members.

Texas Refining Co., of Greenville, Tex., has had plans and specifications prepared for the erection of a soap factory and lard refinery at El Paso, Tex.

Pompeian Co., Washington, D. C., importer of olive oil, etc., has increased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

An interesting article by Mr. F. F. Ingram, Jr., Ph.C.B.S., of Detroit, Mich., on the "Perfume Center of the World," covering his observations in Grasse, France, is printed with illustrations in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*. Mr. Ingram is a worthy son of one of the most active members of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States. In his efforts to become an expert in the perfumery business he went abroad and studied the industry from start to finish. Of his ultimate success there can be absolutely no doubt.

National Perfume Co., manufacturer of toilet preparations, at 50 Warren street, New York City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$12,926, and assets \$8,376, consisting of stock, \$4,000; fixtures, \$2,293; accounts, \$2,073, and cash, \$10. Judge Holt on October 4 appointed A. Gordon Murray receiver, bond \$4,000, with authority to continue the business ten days. The company was incorporated on June 12, 1911, with capital stock \$10,000.

Sunset Perfume Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., has filed a certificate with the proper authorities diminishing its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$10,000.

Petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Oriental Hair Co., 101 Fourth avenue, New York City, on September 18. The concern dealt in toilet preparations and human hair. The liabilities were said to be \$5,000 and the assets \$2,000. Judge Hough, of the Federal Court, appointed William Henkel, Jr., to be temporary receiver.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Bell & Bogart Mfg. Co., soap manufacturer, at 24½ Grove street, Jersey City, N. J., by these creditors: Swan & Finch Co., \$1,369; Welch Holme & Clark Co., \$1,620, and John Moore, \$40. Liabilities are said to be \$10,000, and assets \$1,000. The company was incorporated on August 27, 1909, with capital stock \$60,000.

In the United States District Court at Louisville, Ky., the Magic Kellar Soap Co., of New Orleans, obtained an order recently for the Magic Soap Co., of Louisville, to appear and show cause why the latter's officers should not be punished for contempt of court for alleged violation of an injunction granted two years ago prohibiting the Louisville concern from using certain labels.

Salmarine Sea Salt Soap Co., San Fernando building, Los Angeles, Cal., has purchased an acre of land at Long Beach, Cal., where it will erect a factory for the manufacture of toilet and washing soap. The building is expected to be ready for use by December 1.

Pleidias Co., a new concern of Aurora, Ill., has arranged to move its plant to Brookhaven, Miss. The company makes extracts, household remedies, soaps, toilet articles, baking powders and similar articles.

Iowa Soap Co. has sued the Burlington Soap Co., at Burlington, Ia., for \$5,000 damages alleging that the defendant has infringed upon its trade mark for a

brand called California soap. Charges also are made that the defendant has interfered with plaintiff's agents and has conducted business through dummy companies named Venice and California. An agreement is offered as having been signed by the two companies in 1906 which it is alleged tacitly acknowledges infringement at that time, but agreeing to discontinue the same.

Judge Loring in the Supreme Court, Boston, Mass., recently issued an injunction stopping the business of the Mann Soap Manufacturing Co. on the ground that it had not filed its corporation tax returns as required by law.

Warehouse of the Los Angeles Soap Co., Los Angeles, Cal., was damaged \$10,000 by fire on October 1.

Foreign Trade Opportunities are frequently offered through the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, Washington, D. C., to which inquiries and correspondence should be addressed, mentioning the number of each. Following are recent announcements:

No. 11669. Soap for wool washing and cloth scouring.—Supplementing a previous report, which was published as Foreign Trade Opportunity No. 11404, an American consul has now forwarded samples of the soap referred to, which were submitted by the inquirers. This is sold for \$97.33 to \$102.20 per ton of 2,240 pounds. The soap must contain from 62 to 64 per cent. fatty acid and be guaranteed. Buyers will take in lots of 5, 10, 15, and 20 tons. Prices should be quoted c. i. f., British money. If guaranteed that quality is up to samples submitted and analysis, they offer to pay for same at port of shipment. Samples may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

No. 11745. Resin.—A report from an American consular officer states that there is at present a considerable demand in a European country for resin for use in gas works, soap, and paper factories, etc. A local business man is desirous of entering into negotiations with American firms that are able to supply this article.

No. 11805. Bottlers' supplies, and soaps.—An American consular officer in Canada has forwarded the name of a local merchant who desires to enter into communication with American manufacturers and exporters of bottlers' supplies and soaps.

The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce is exhibiting a huge cake of soap upon which has been carved and scraped a very accurate bird's-eye relief of the city of Pittsburgh. It is valued at \$2,500, and is estimated to serve a thrifty family more than a year or a Chinese laundryman about a month. A grocery firm is the exhibitor.

Thomas M. Starkie Co., import and export commission merchants, 39 South La Salle street, Chicago, have opened a New York office in the Produce Exchange building. This company deals in cocoanut and palm kernel oils, and the New York office will be in charge of Mr. Henry M. Starkie.

New Publications.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.—Monthly Record of Scientific Literature, for July and August, 1913, is at hand from the D. Van Nostrand Co., 25 Park Place, New York.

IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

- JOHN D. LEATHE, soaps, Portland, Me., October, 1908.
 JAMES A. WEBB, of James A. Webb & Son, cologne spirits, New York City, October, 1910.
 HENRY HAGG, soaps, New Orleans, October, 1911.
 E. H. NORTON, soaps, Cambridge, Mass., October, 1911.
 FREDERICK W. HERMAN, superintendent of B. T. Babbitt, Inc., soaps, October, 1911.
 HENRY F. GRAUTEN, soap maker, Steubenville, Ohio, October, 1911.
 DR. MORRIS LOEB, president of the New York Chemists' Club and philanthropist, October, 1912.
 GEORGES VALLOIS, managing director of Etablissements Antoine Chiris et Jeancard Fils Réunis, Paris, France, October, 1912.
 CHARLES S. TAPPAN, Tappan Perfume Co., New York City, October, 1912.
 JAMES MORRISON, formerly with American branch of Roure-Bertrand Fils, New York, October, 1912.
 MARTIN KIMPELL, perfumer, Jersey City, October, 1912.

Dr. Louis Merck, of Darmstadt, Germany.

Dr. Louis Merck, senior partner in the drug and chemical house of E. Merck, died at his home in Darmstadt, Germany, on September 15, after a brief illness, in his sixtieth year. A widow and two sons survive him, the latter being Dr. Karl Merck and Louis Merck, Jr., who are prominently associated with the business of the Darmstadt house, the surviving partners of which are Dr. Emanuel A. Merck and Dr. Willy Merck.

Dr. Merck last visited the United States about nine years ago, but he was a warm admirer of this country and urged all he knew to come here either on tours of pleasure or business. His death was a shock to his cousin, George Merck, head of the New York branch, and to a host of friends on this side of the ocean who had met him either here or in Germany. His career was notable for his scientific attainments and for the modesty with which he accepted the many honors conferred upon him by the universities and by the government.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Long Island Soap Works, Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y., oils, fats and tallow, \$10,000 capital, has been incorporated by Al Baar, Jacob Baar and Emil Baar, 552 Macon street, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Soap Products Co., Inc., of Manhattan, New York City, soap and by-products, \$10,000 capital, has been incorporated by Wilson P. March Bank, Thomas G. Gannon and David F. Morris, 78 Wall street, New York City.

Interstate Chemical Products Co., Manhattan Borough, New York City, to deal in soaps, oils, etc., \$100,000 capitalization, has been incorporated by Horace Barnard and W. F. Meredith, 15 Wall street, New York City; W. C. Robertson, Montvale, N. J.

Star Soap Co., Buffalo, N. Y., soaps and powders, \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Stanislaus S. Nowicki, Ernest Hegel and Stanislaus Lipowicz, 347 Peckham street, Buffalo.

Quick Shine Polish Co., Newark, N. J., manufacture furniture, metal and other polishes, \$35,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by O. P. Hellings, E. E. Richard and A. W. Burt, of Newark, N. J.

Consolidated Dental Mfg. Co., to manufacture dental supplies, has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$500,000 in Chicago, Ill.

Indexico Co., Inc., Manhattan Borough, New York City, to manufacture and deal in tooth brushes, medicines, etc., with \$110,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by John A. Smith, C. A. Powers and Joseph N. Perron, 31 East 27th street, New York City.

Puritan Spice & Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., to manufacture all kinds of drugs and spices, with \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by A. B. Vierebome, H. S. Lister, Charles B. Hayes, O. C. Manley and A. A. Barrick.

Scott's Laboratories, Chicago, Ill., to manufacture, buy and sell toilet preparations, beauty parlor equipment and hairdressers' supplies, \$500 capital, has been incorporated by W. L. Scott, Harold L. Reeve and Mervin Smith.

Lorinda James Society, Chicago, Ill., to manufacture and deal in face lotions, powders, creams, etc., \$10,000 capitalization, has been incorporated by Benj. I. Morris, Julius M. Lorenz and Leopold Salties.

American Family Soap Co., Chicago, Ill., to manufacture and sell all kinds of soaps and toilet preparations, with \$2,500 capital stock, has been incorporated by E. G. Holloway, George Schroeder and Jacob L. Oestmann.

Society Specialty Co., Manhattan Borough, New York City, to manufacture and deal in cosmetics, \$250,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Frederick B. Knowlton, Samuel Mitchell and Harry Abriel, of 414 West 124th street, New York.

Paul Quandt, Inc., Bronx Borough, New York City, to manufacture and deal in soda water and beverages, \$25,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by P. Quandt, P. Quandt, Jr., and O. Wenzel, Bronx Borough.

Ralph B. Annis Co., Inc., Manhattan Borough, New York City, olives, olive oil and cosmetics, \$1,100 capital, has been incorporated by Ralph B. Annis, Mary E. Annis and George H. Washington, 43 West Ninth street, New York City.

Lefrance Chlorozone Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., to manufacture and sell washing powders, laundry bleach, etc., \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by L. W. Schwenk, Flushing, L. I.; Charles F. Weiman, of Hasbrook Heights, N. J., and Daniel M. Miers, of New York.

Cambridge Supply Co., Cambridge, Mass., to manufacture and sell liquid soaps, disinfectants, etc., with \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by W. A. Burnham, J. Leon O'Neil and A. W. Blake.

Boutell Soap and Specialty Co., Buffalo, N. Y., to manufacture soaps and polishes, \$25,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Daniel Boutell, Eugene E. Drummond and Stephen Lambrix, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

National Barbers' Supply Co., Providence, R. I., to manufacture and sell barbers' supplies and toilet preparations, with \$25,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Frederick C. Hayes and Marco A. Russo, both of Newport, R. I.; James Sarubi and Joseph V. Muccio, both of Providence, R. I.

Tolax Chemical Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y., to manufacture and sell pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations of every name and nature, \$500,000 capitalization, has been incorporated by G. T. Fisher, A. H. Wynn Jones and Ernest K. Edie, all of Utica.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

 1073921	HONEST 58041	 61474	SAPONAIRE 63577	VENI-VICI 64563	AURA 65445
ORATONE 67447	 67460	 68285	 68553	 68683	PERSIAN 68999
BDC 69914	ADHERON 70488	 70695	 70962	 67277	
RADIUM 70590	"Lantych" 70626	STEVNOLA 70637	BRISKO 71525		
 71312	 71456	AR-BES 71387	MILKA 71425		
VERJUICE 71689	SLADE'S 71784	 71866	LI-DENTA 71673	 71983	 61477
 71931	"Crystal White" 71849	 71875	BABY KISS 71885		
 72470	VERDOL 72363	SOZO 72367	Colonig 71937	 71504	
			Geogienz 72242		

NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but are not *issued*.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

1,073,725.—TOOTH-POWDER.—Rose Yeganian, Yonkers, N. Y. Filed Jan. 4, 1913. Serial No. 740,226. (Cl. 167-9.)

A tooth powder composed of pulverized cloves, salt, rhubarb, charcoal, and pulverized and desiccated pineapple pulp.

1,073,921.—SHAVING-SOAP HOLDER.—Thomas G. Morgan, Shamokin, Pa. Filed Aug. 9, 1912. Serial No. 714,239. (Cl. 45-28.)

The combination with a cylindrical cake of soap, of a shallow cylindrical cap arranged to fit over one end of the soap, said cap being provided with a pair of perforations on one side, a handle comprising a loop of spring wire, the ends of the handle being arranged to enter through the perforations into the soap for retaining the latter in the cap.

1,074,339.—PROCESS OF MAKING COLOPHONY AND COLOPHONY-SOAP.—Jacob Ahtschourin, Ahtschourinski Tupik, Russia. Filed Oct. 24, 1911. Serial No. 656,505. (Cl. 87-16.)

The process herein described of making rosin and rosin-soap from shavings of resinous woods, which consists in distilling off the turpentine from the shavings, then treating the shavings with a diluted solution of alkali under a pressure of from 2 to 3 atmospheres and at a temperature below 100° C., and separating the rosin-emulsion and soap-glue by mechanical means.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

93,411.—Toilet Powder.—The Arthur Chemical Co., New Haven, Conn.

Filed May 5, 1913. Serial No. 70,229. Published July 15, 1913.

93,426.—Perfumes and Cold-Creams.—Val. H. Chronister, Decatur, Ill.

Filed May 21, 1913. Serial No. 70,529. Published July 15, 1913.

93,443.—Caustic Soda.—John Heinzkill, Appleton, Wis. Filed April 17, 1913. Serial No. 69,854. Published July 15, 1913.

93,449.—Whole and Ground Spices, and Flavoring Extracts for Foods.—The King Company, Rockford, Ill.

Filed April 5, 1913. Serial No. 69,620. Published July 15, 1913.

93,472.—Complexion-Powder.—Thomas M. Sayman, St. Louis, Mo.

Filed April 12, 1913. Serial No. 69,745. Published July 15, 1913.

- 93,481.—Olive-Oil.—John Vittucci, Seattle, Wash.
Filed March 13, 1913. Serial No. 69,016. Published July 15, 1913.
- 93,506.—Hair-Restorer.—Roy Lightfoot, San Antonio, Tex.
Filed April 5, 1912. Serial No. 62,662. Published July 1, 1913.
- 93,516.—Dentifrice.—Barclay & Barclay, New York, N. Y.
Filed May 28, 1913. Serial No. 70,707. Published July 22, 1913.
- 93,551.—Talcum Powder.—Lord & Russell Mfg. Co., Richmond, Va.
Filed August 8, 1912. Serial No. 65,162. Published July 22, 1913.
- 93,564.—Wash for the Mouth and Teeth.—John A. Selby, Camden, N. J.
Filed May 27, 1913. Serial No. 70,702. Published July 22, 1913.
- 93,570.—Face-Cream.—Hulda Thomas, New York, N. Y.
Filed May 23, 1913. Serial No. 70,595. Published July 22, 1913.
- 93,584.—Tooth-Powder, Talcum Powder, Toilet Water, and Tooth-Paste.—Allan Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky.
Filed May 10, 1913. Serial No. 70,331. Published July 29, 1913.
- 93,586.—Toilet Soap.—The Arthur Chemical Co., New Haven, Conn.
Filed May 5, 1913. Serial No. 70,228. Published July 29, 1913.
- 93,588.—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, and Face-Powders. Austro-Hungarian Art Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Filed April 3, 1913. Serial No. 69,545. Published July 29, 1913.
- 93,596.—Toilet Creams and Lotions for Chapped, Tanned and Sunburned Skin.—John E. Espey, Chicago, Ill.
Filed April 5, 1913. Serial No. 69,617. Published July 17, 1913.
- 93,610.—Scouring, Cleaning, and Polishing Compound.—The Reynolds Corporation, Bristol, Tenn.
Filed August 1, 1912. Serial No. 65,039. Published July 29, 1913.
- 93,620.—Dentifrices.—Chas. W. Westenfelder, Springfield, Ohio.
Filed May 9, 1913. Serial No. 70,328. Published July 29, 1913.
- 93,625.—Preparations for Improving and Dyeing Hair, Dentifrice, Facial Cream, and Toilet Waters. Barclay & Barclay, New York, N. Y.
Filed May 28, 1913. Serial No. 70,709. Published August 5, 1913.
- 93,627.—Cosmetic Powder, Cosmetic Pastes and Preparations for the Hair.—P. Beiersdorf & Co., Hamburg, Germany.
Filed March 18, 1913. Serial No. 69,150. Published August 5, 1913.
- 93,628.—Wood-Alcohol.—Berry Brothers, Detroit, Mich.
Filed March 29, 1913. Serial No. 69,406. Published August 5, 1913.
- 93,630.—Preparation for Restoring the Natural Color to the Hair.—R. G. Edwards, London, England.
Filed June 4, 1913. Serial No. 70,852. Published August 5, 1913.
- 93,636.—Salve, Face-Cream, Laxative Tablets, and Remedies for Certain Diseases.—Wladyslaw Jordan, Chicago, Ill.
Filed August 5, 1912. Serial No. 65,107. Published August 5, 1913.
- 93,645.—Olive-Oil.—P. Sasso E. Figli, Oneglia, Italy.
Filed October 1, 1912. Serial No. 66,072. Published August 5, 1913.
- 93,731.—Certain Named Foods.—Klauber Wangenheim Co., San Diego, Cal.
Filed April 30, 1913. Serial No. 70,136. Published July 29, 1913.
- 93,789.—Dry-Shampoo Preparation.—Agnes M. Wiseman, Des Moines, Iowa.
Filed April 15, 1913. Serial No. 69,814. Published August 12, 1913.
- 93,792.—Hair-Tonics.—The Yvette Co., New York, N. Y.
Filed May 8, 1913. Serial No. 70,306. Published August 12, 1913.

LABELS REGISTERED.

- 17,245.—Title: "Val Dona Hair Tonic." (For a Hair-Tonic.)—Druggists' Co-operative Association, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., and Detroit, Mich. Filed May 24, 1913.
- 17,246.—Title: "Val Dona Perfumes." (For Perfumes.)—Druggists' Co-operative Association, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., and Detroit, Mich. Filed June 12, 1913.
- 17,247.—Title: "Val Dona Cream of Almonds." (For Cream of Almonds.)—Druggists' Co-operative Association, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., and Detroit, Mich. Filed June 12, 1913.
- 17,250.—Title: "Kresapol." (For a Germicide and Disinfectant.)—The Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Works, New York, N. Y. Filed April 2, 1913.
- 17,252.—Title: "Mennen's Shaving Cream." (For Shaving-Cream.)—G. Mennen Chemical Company, Newark, N. J. Filed September 8, 1913.
- 17,255.—Title: "Antiseptic French Lilac Toilet Water." (For Toilet Water.)—William D. P. Aims, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed September 2, 1913.
- 17,258.—Title: "Hand Lotion." (For a Hand Lotion.)—Grace Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed September 11, 1913.
- 17,263.—Title: "Lautz Naphtha Soap Powder." (For a Soap Powder.)—Lautz Bros. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Filed August 26, 1913.
- 17,264.—Title: "Lautz Naphtha Soap Powder." (For a Soap Powder.)—Lautz Bros. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Filed August 26, 1913.
- 17,265.—Title: "La Marquet Poudre De Rez." (For a Toilet Powder.)—Chas. Londoner, New York, N. Y. Filed June 2, 1913.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

- 58,041.—F. L. Falck & Co., Allegheny, Pa. (Filed Aug. 4, 1911. Published Sept. 30, 1913. Claims use since on or about February, 1897.)—Laundry, Toilet and Shaving Soap.
- 61,474.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed Feb. 15, 1912. Published Sept. 23, 1913. Claims use since November 24, 1911.)—Orange wood sticks and nail boards.
- 61,477.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 15, 1912. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since January 1, 1899.)—Orange wood sticks and nail boards.
- 63,517.—The Holbrook Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J. (Filed May 13, 1912. Published October 7, 1913. Claims use since about March, 1883.)—Soap powder for scouring and cleaning purposes.
- 64,563.—Autran & Ardisson, Paris, France. (Filed July 3, 1912. Published October 7, 1913. Claims use since March 20, 1911.)—Perfumery.
- 65,445.—The Park Pharmacy, Fitchburg, Mass. (Filed August 27, 1912. Published October 7, 1913. Claims use since August 1, 1910.)—Cold cream, hair tonic, etc.
- 67,277.—Peerless Drug Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed December 7, 1912. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since October 1, 1912.)—A talcum powder and a tooth powder.
- 67,447.—The Allan Chem. Co., Louisville, Ky., assignor, by mesne assignments, to the Oratone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., a corporation of New York. (Filed December 17, 1912. Published October 14, 1913. Claims use since November 9, 1911.)—Dentifrices.
- 67,460.—Hebe's Boudoir Corp., Minneapolis, Minn. (Filed December 17, 1912. Published September 30, 1913. Claims use since about during the month of July, 1910.)—Tooth paste, tooth powder, talcum powder, face powder, face creams and perfumery.
- 68,285.—James Macdonald, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 3, 1913. Published October 7, 1913. Claims use since June 28, 1912.)—Shampoo preparations, perfumes, sachets and toilet waters.
- 68,553.—Chase-O Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J. (Filed February 15, 1913. Published September 30, 1913. Claims use since August 1, 1912.)—A detergent preparation in crystal form for washing, cleansing and the harmless bleaching of clothes.
- 68,683.—The Frederick H. Fox Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

(Continued on page 216.)

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

BULGARIA.

ROSE OIL.—If the demand for low grade oil continues, according to recent advices received from Bulgaria, the total export will amount to 5,000 kilos, although the actual distillation is not more than half of that amount. Last year the exports amounted to 4,200 kilos and the actual yield was in about the same proportion. The price of flowers is 25 per cent. higher this year, the cost of labor having advanced. Last year the yield was one kilo of oil to 3,200 kilos of flowers, and this year the yield is one to 2,900. The average price is 75 centimes per kilogram. Oil is 2,500 to 3,000 francs per kilo.

CEYLON.

CITRONELLA OIL.—The exports of citronella oil from Ceylon in the period from January 1 to September 8 were 1,037,310 pounds, or 134,970 pounds more than in the same time in 1912. The shipments to the United States amounted to 382,663 pounds, showing an increase of 49,277 pounds over the corresponding period last year. In September the large consignment of 10 tons of citronella oil left Ceylon consigned to the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies.

ENGLAND.

PALM OIL.—Exportations of palm oil to the United States from Liverpool in the past year were \$2,800,000 in value, an increase of \$700,000 over 1911. The commercial outlook of this product is attracting marked attention and in a recent publication, "Palm Oil and Kernels," the industry is referred to as "the consols of the West coast."

FRANCE.

EXPORTS.—Consul A. K. Moe, at Bordeaux, reports the following exports in 1912 from his district to the United States: Olive oil, \$375,935, a decrease of \$5,651; talc, \$45,803, an increase of \$14,602; vanilla beans, \$45,870, an increase of \$18,071.

EXHIBIT.—Our correspondent in Belgium omitted in the August issue to credit the attractive perfumery display at the Ghent Exposition to Bing Fils, of Paris, who have displayed their products at these exhibitions since 1878, and who served on the jury of the Paris World's Fair, besides receiving the highest awards.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

VANILLA.—Consul F. A. Henry says that in Guadeloupe in 1912, vanilla experienced the most successful year in the history of its cultivation; the output was the largest since 1908, and sharp competition among buyers (chiefly representing American interests) brought prices to a high level. About three-fourths of the crop went to the United States. Exports of vanilla and vanillon to the United States were: 42,586 pounds, an increase of 35,117 pounds; value, \$80,778, an increase of 69,430 over 1911.

The declared exports from Martinique to the United States during 1912 consisted of \$869 worth of vanilla beans, against \$300 worth in 1911.

ITALY.

LEMON OIL.—Supplementing previous reports, Consul Weddell, at Catania, says in September about the prospects in Eastern Sicily: The Camera Agrumaria now estimates the forthcoming lemon crop in this district at about 50 per cent. higher than last season. This should make the production slightly above normal. Inquiries made in various directions elicit conflicting opinions regarding probable production of lemon oil in the next six months, trend of prices, and local stock on hand. A

conservative estimate of the latter is 20,000 pounds, although it has been placed as high as 70,000 pounds.

Since the above was received advices from Catania report a drought early this month which may cause a revision of prices.

ALMONDS.—Consul Weddell, at Catania, says that the almond crop in Eastern Sicily is practically biennial, a season of heavy yield being followed by a greatly diminished one. Harvesting begins about August 1 and is soon finished. The season of heavy exportation is October, November, and December, though the outward movement continues until arrival of the new crop. The season of 1912-13 was good. The present crop will probably not represent more than a fifth of the preceding year's yield. The quality compares favorably. This shortage of almonds has affected prices, which are some 50 per cent. higher than those last season. The outlook is for maintenance of these high prices.

OLIVES AND SOAP.—Heavy declines were noted in the exports of olive oil and soap from Naples to the United States. In 1912 the value of olive oil so sent was \$185,316, against \$250,446 in 1911. Soap was valued at \$9,082 in 1912, a loss of almost \$21,000. Says Consul Handley:

The olive crop of 1912 in most of the Provinces of the Kingdom was very satisfactory, the total production being 600,555 tons, as against 1,332,626 in 1911, and particularly so in southern Italy, where the largest quantity is produced. In the Departments of Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, and Calabria, where about 60 per cent. of the entire crop is grown, the production was only 311,457 tons, against 735,371 in 1911.

This small crop naturally affected the production and price of olive oil. The quantity manufactured in the entire Kingdom during 1912 amounted to only 94,842 tons as against 239,807 in 1911. In this consular district the production was about 60 per cent. less than in 1911, which resulted in high prices throughout the year, and a curtailment of the exportation of olive oil to the United States, the exports from Naples in 1911 being valued at \$250,446, and during last year at \$185,316. The total exportation of olive oil from Italy to the United States in 1912 amounted to \$4,288,460, against \$4,250,320 in 1911. The outlook for the 1913 olive crop appears satisfactory.

JAPAN.

SOAP.—Mr. Lay, Acting British Consul-General at Kobe, says that one result of the heavy duties placed upon soaps, among other imports, had been the establishment by a company connected with a well-known British soap manufacturing company of a soap factory near Anadasaki, twelve miles from Kobe, which was opened in January, 1913.

SYRIA.

OLIVE CROP.—Consular Agent Struve, Haifa, Asiatic Turkey, says: The olive crop now approaching maturity will be a good one in the Haifa district, but the prices will be maintained at a high level on account of a strong demand for Haifa olive oil from Egypt, Egyptian oil importers having already advanced money on this crop at the rate of 86 to 87 francs per 100 kilos, or 7.55 cents to 7.64 cents per pound, for the common grade of olive oil.

TUSCANY.

OLIVE CROP.—Vice Consul Leon Bohm de Sauvanne, of Leghorn, reported under date of September 1, that dry weather during July and August injured the olive crop of Tuscany; the young fruit fell in large quantities and the crop, which was very promising, would be only mediocre. It was estimated that in the Provinces of Pisa and Lucca the olive crop would be one-third of that first expected. In the Province of Siena the outlook was still promising.

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(It should be borne in mind by purchasers that the market quotations in this journal are quantity prices. For small orders the prices will be slightly higher.)

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.	\$3.50	Lemon	4.00	BEANS.	
" F. F. P. A.....	4.50	Lemongrass	1.40	Tonka Beans, Angostura....	2.50
" Artificial .....	.55	Limes, expressed	4.50	" " Para	
" Sweet True .....	.65	" distilled	1.00	Vanilla Beans, Mexican....	4.50-5.00
" Peach-Kernel .....	.25-.30	Linaloe	3.30	" " Cut..	3.25-3.50
Amber, Crude .....	.15	Mace, distilled .....	.75	" " Bourbon	3.50-4.25
" Rectified .....	.30	Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50	" " Tahiti	2.50
Anise	1.70	" artificial	1.50		
" Lead free	1.90	Mirbane, rect.....	.12	SUNDRIES.	
Bay, Porto Rico.....	2.90	Neroli, petale	30.00-40.00	Ambergris, black	(oz.) 15.00-20.00
Bay	2.75	" artificial	12.00-17.00	" gray	" 25.00-27.50
Bergamot, 35%-36%	6.50	Nutmeg .....	.80	Civet, horns	" 2.00-2.30
Birch (Sweet)	1.75	Opoponax	7.00	Chalk, precipitated.....	.04½-.06
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50	Orange, Bitter	4.00	Cologne Spirit	(gal.) 2.65-3.10
Cade .....	.20	" sweet	4.00	Cumarin	3.25
Cajeput .....	.60	Origanum	40-60	Heliotropine	1.60
Camphor .....	.14	Orris Root, concrete...(oz.)	3.50-5.00	Menthol	4.50
Caraway Seed	1.20	" " absolute...(oz.)	28.50-32.00	Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	10.00
Cardamom	28.00	Patchouly	3.00-3.60	" " grain	15.00
Carvol	2.00	Pennyroyal	1.10	" Tonquin, pods....	" 13.75-15.00
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical...	.90	Peppermint	3.75-4.10	" " grains..	" 24.00
" Lead free	1.00	Petit Grain, South American	3.75	" Artificial, per lb.....	1.50-3.00
" Redistilled	1.40	" French	8.00	Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.14
Cedar, Leaf .....	.50	Pimento	1.75	Orris Root, powdered and	
" Wood .....	.16	Rose	(oz.) 12.00-16.00	granulated .....	.18
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	6.50-14.00	Rosemary, French .....	.80	Talc, Italian	(ton) 32.00-35.00
Citronella, Ceylon .....	.46	" Spanish .....	.50	" French	" 25.00-30.00
Citronella, Java	1.20	Rue	3.00	" Domestic	" 15.00-25.00
Cloves	1.15	Safrol .....	.40	Terpineol .....	.30-.35
Copaiba	1.05	Sandalwood, East India.....	5.25-5.50	Thymol	1.80
Coriander	6.00-9.00	" West India.....	1.60	Vanillin	(oz.) .33-.36
Croton	1.10	Sassafras, artificial.....	.30		
Cubebs	3.10	" natural .....	.65	SOAP MATERIALS.	
Erigeron	2.00	Savin	1.60	Cocoonut oil, Cochinchina, 13½@13¾c.;	
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.	.50	Spearmint	4.25	Ceylon, 10½@11c.	
Fennel, Sweet	1.50-1.60	Spruce .....	.50	Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, 43½c.	
" Bitter .....	.75	Tansy	4.50	gal.; refined, 7@8c. lb.	
Geranium, African	9.00	Thyme, red	1.10	Grease, brown, 4½@4¾c.; yellow,	
" Bourbon	8.00	" white	1.30	5½c.; white, 6¼@7¼c.	
" Turkish	3.25	Vetivert, Bourbon	8.00	Olive oil, denatured, 85c.	
Ginger	6.50	" Indian	30.00-40.00	" foots, prime, 7¾c.	
Gingergrass	1.75-2.00	Wintergreen, artificial .....	.32-.34	Palm oil, Lagos, 7¾c.; red, prime,	
Hemlock .....	.55	" genuine	4.25-4.50	7@7¾c.	
Juniper Berries, twice rect...	1.00	Wormwood	4.75	Peanut, 6½@7¾c.	
Kananga, Java	3.75	Ylang-Ylang	30.00-40.00	Rosin, water white, \$6.85@—.	
Lavender, English	12.00			Soya Bean oil, 6¾c.	
" Cultivated	6.00			Tallow, city, 6¾c. (hhd.).	
" Fleurs	3.25-3.75			Chemicals, borax, 3½@4c.; caustic	
" U. S. P.	3.00			soda, 60 p. c., \$1.60.	
" (Spike)	1.10-1.25				

THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

There is now in progress the natural reaction from the abnormal buying market that preceded the passage of the tariff bill.

The decline in lemon oil is but natural, despite the 10 per cent. duty, for there are reliable reports of a good crop. The market for spot oil is weak but new crop oil is firm. For the first eight months of this year the imports were as follows:

	Pounds.	Value.
1913.....	343,984	\$750,884
1912.....	342,788	439,083
1911.....	320,738	240,308

Oil of orange is slightly lower due largely to a reduction in duty from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent.

The reports of a shortage in the next crop of peppermint are of good service to the holders of the oil. It is stated that not over 40,000 pounds are unengaged. The crop is considerably short of last year, and those who scoffed at the asking prices early in the season have had cause for regret.

BEANS.

Much the same conditions prevail in beans as in essential oils and partly for a similar reason. Contracts were placed on a non-duty basis. In Mexico the rebels have obtained control of the branch railroad running out of the bean district, and if they are not soon driven out, their occupation of the terminus will seriously affect the market.

Dealers are holding all beans firmly and the same situation exists abroad with regard to the Bourbon syndicate.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

(Continued from page 213.)

(Filed February 24, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since January 1, 1895.)—Ammonia, tooth powder, etc.

68,999.—Glamser Venn Drug Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Persian Balm Co., a firm composed of George C. Venn, George V. Daly, and John H. Daly, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Filed March 13, 1913. Under ten-year proviso. Published October 14, 1913. Claims use since October 1, 1880.) A healing lotion or balm for chapped hands.

69,914.—Edward Wolfgang Brey, Woonsocket, R. I. (Filed April 19, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since January, 1912.)—Dandruff remover and hair renewer in a liquid form.

70,488.—Elson & Brewer, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed May 19, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since about November 1, 1911.)—Chemically refined stearate of zinc free from cteates.

70,590.—Wm. J. Ryan, Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed May 23, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since May 17, 1913.)—Cold-cream, vanishing-cream, tissue-cream, massage-cream, lotion for pimples and skin eruptions, face-powder, massage-powder, talcum powder, tooth-powder, lip-tint, rose-tint, nail-enamel, nail-luster, scalp-ointment, ointment, depilatory powder, liquid rouge, skin-whitener, nail-bleach, salve, and cleansing-cream (an antiseptic cream for whitening and preserving the skin).

70,626.—Montgomerie, Stobo & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland. (Filed May 24, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since 1906.)—Dry cleaning soap.

70,637.—Chas. J. Stevenot, New York, N. Y. (Filed May 24, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since March 24, 1913.)—A cleanser compound and metal polish.

70,695.—Alice A. McGee, Glendale, Calif. (Filed May 27, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since April 10, 1913.)—A hair restorative.

70,962.—The United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool, England. (Filed June 7, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since about the year 1874. The trademark consists of the representation of a human skull and crossed bones.)—Caustic soda and soda ash.

71,312.—Midland Chem. Co., Dubuque, Iowa. (Filed June 23, 1913. Published September 30, 1913. Claims use since July 3, 1903.)—A disinfectant and deodorant.

71,387.—Royal Tea Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed June 26, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since May 8, 1913.)—Soap.

71,425.—Jessie Elvira Leavenworth Dunn, Chicago, Ill. (Filed June 28, 1913. Published September 30, 1913. Claims use since March 15, 1904.)—A cleansing fluid.

71,456.—Blyth & Platt, Ltd., Watford, England. (Filed July 1, 1913. Published October 7, 1913. Claims use since the year 1903.)—Boot cream, metal polish, etc.

71,504.—Frank Gaius Burke, New York, N. Y. (Filed July 3, 1913. Published September 30, 1913. Claims use since May 11, 1903.)—Toilet soaps.

71,525.—The Enos Adams Co., Bennington, Vt. (Filed July 5, 1913. Published September 30, 1913. Claims use since May 25, 1913.)—A hand soap paste which is a soft composition made from soap, fine ground quartz and other ingredients.

71,673.—Robert Lich, Sutton, Neb. (Filed July 12, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since November, 1911.)—A dentifrice.

71,689.—Pearl M. Ribelin, Los Angeles, Calif. (Filed July 14, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since July 1, 1903.)—A toilet preparation for cleansing the pores of the skin.

71,784.—D. & L. Slade Co., Boston, Mass. (Filed July 16, 1913. Under ten-year proviso. Published October 14, 1913. Claims use since August 1, 1912.)—Essence spearmint, tincture rhubarb, sweet tincture rhubarb, essence wintergreen, essence peppermint, essence checkerberry, etc.

71,849.—A. M. Todd Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. (Filed July 18, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since December, 1875.)—Essential and volatile oils.

71,866.—The Menthol-Ice Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Kansas. (Filed July 18, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since May 15, 1913.)—Menthol ice.

71,875.—Lawrence O'Brien, San Francisco, Cal. (Filed July 21, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since February 13, 1913.)—A remedy for skin diseases.

71,885.—George S. McCreedy, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Filed July 22, 1913. Published September 30, 1913. Claims use since July 16, 1913.)—Talcum powder, sachet powder, face powder, face cream, and perfume.

71,931.—Frank Gaius Burke, New York, N. Y. (Filed July 24, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since July 18, 1913.)—Talcum powder.

71,937.—The Colorific Co., Tampa, Fla. (Filed July 24, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since March 10, 1913.)—Hair tonic.

71,983.—Anna D. Adams, Chicago, Ill. (Filed July 26, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since July 9, 1913.)—Perfume, toilet water, face cream, face powder, and tooth powder.

72,242.—The Arthur Chem. Co., New Haven, Conn. (Filed August 9, 1913. Under ten-year proviso. Published October 14, 1913. Claims use since 1864.)—Perfumes, toilet powder, sachet powders, toilet waters, toilet creams, lotions and hair tonic.

72,363.—G. Rosenthal, Bayonne, France. (Filed August 15, 1913. Published October 14, 1913. Claims use since July 23, 1907.)—Dentifrices in liquid, powder and paste forms.

72,367.—To-Kalon, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed August 15, 1913. Published October 14, 1913. Claims use since 1908.)—Deodorants.

72,470.—Lemon Beer Co., San Diego, Cal. (Filed August 21, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since August 6, 1913.)—A syrup extract to be used as a beverage, the more particular class of goods being syrups or extracts and flavors consisting principally of the by-products of lemon.

PATENT FOR SWEAT-DECOMPOSING SOAP.

A. Pfeffer, of No. 18A, Mühlenstrasse, Bochum, Germany, declares the invention, specified by British Patent No. 584 of 1912, to be as follows: This invention relates to a process of manufacture of a soap which decomposes the sweat and thus prevents the disagreeable consequences resulting from sweaty hands, sweaty feet, or the like. According to this invention a sweat-decomposing compound is admixed with the soap. This compound consists of boric acid, chromic acid (crystallized), sodium chloride, salicylic acid (free of lead), alcohol, acetate of chromium 20 per cent. solution, cocoanut oil, caustic soda lye 25 per cent., caustic potash 25 per cent. solution; and salt water 20 per cent. For destroying the sweat of the feet an advantageous proportion of admixtures is as follows: With 65 kilogrammes of soap there are to be admixed 6,400 grammes of boric acid, 3,700 gr. of chromic acid (crystallized), 400 gr. of sodium chloride, 200 gr. of salicylic acid, 1,000 gr. of alcohol, 3,300 gr. of acetate of chromium, 20 per cent. solution; 10,000 gr. of cocoanut oil; 12,000 gr. of caustic soda lye, 25 per cent., solution; 13,000 gr. of caustic potash, 25 per cent., solution; 15,000 gr. of salt water 20 per cent. This mixture offers the particular advantage that it can be easily incorporated in the soap. For destroying the sweat of the hands the following proportions of admixture are best: With 57.5 kilogrammes of soap there are to be admixed 3,200 grammes of boric acid, 1,850 gr. of chromic acid, 200 gr. of sodium chloride, 1,100 gr. of salicylic acid, 500 gr. of alcohol, 1,650 gr. of acetate of chromium, 20 per cent. solution; 10,000 gr. of cocoanut oil, 12,000 gr. of caustic soda lye, 25 per cent., solution; 13,000 gr. of caustic potash, 25 per cent., solution; 15,000 gr. of salt water, 20 per cent. The soap prepared according to this invention does not only decompose the sweat, but when continuously used it also will prevent the formation of sweat.

Protest Sustained on Weight of Soap.

Board of General Appraisers has sustained the protest made by Schering & Glatz, New York, against duty that was assessed on an alleged excessive weight of soap.

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CHEMIST, expert in manufacturing toilet articles, flavoring extracts, perfumery and pharmaceutical preparations, wishes to connect with a large firm who wants a man who can fill a position of trust. Have had 20 years' experience and can furnish best of references. Address S. W., No. 152, care of this journal.

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POSITION WANTED by a perfumer with 15 years' experience. Particularly well posted on all raw materials, natural and synthetic. Moderate salary to start. Address S. W., No. 150, care of this journal.

POSITION WANTED.—By a reliable practical perfumer, experienced in manufacture of high grade toilet preparations, creams, shampoos, dental preparations, face powders, talcum powders, and flavoring extracts. At present employed. Moderate salary if position is permanent. A No. 1 references. Address S. W., No. 159, care of this journal.

EXPERT CHEMIST well experienced in the analysis of soaps, fats, fixed and essential oils, seven years' experience in manufacturing and analytical work, is open for employment. Experience covers perfumes, soaps, pharmaceutical preparations and essential oils in Europe. I am a graduate of University of Breslau, Berlin, and speak English and German. Best of references. Address S. W., No. 153, care of this journal.

POSITION WANTED by practical perfumer. Have a complete line of formulas for perfumery, creams, synthetics, etc. French and American styles. Have had ten (10) years' experience, and can furnish best of references. Address S. W. No. 155, care of this journal.

CHEMIST AND MANAGER, now employed; experienced in the manufacture of a high grade line of toilet preparations, hair dyes, perfumes, flavoring extracts, etc., desires permanent position. Careful manager; shrewd buyer; capable of taking full charge of factory. Has highest credentials and own formulae for complete line. Address S. W. No. 156, care of this journal.

POSITION WANTED.—By a reliable and up-to-date perfumer, also experienced in the manufacture of creams, tooth preparations, shampoos, etc. Can get up attractive packages, and manage factory to the best advantage. Over 12 years experience. Good reason for changing. Have best of references. In view of a good steady position I would consider a very reasonable salary. Address S. W. No. 132, care of this journal.

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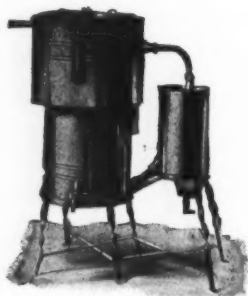
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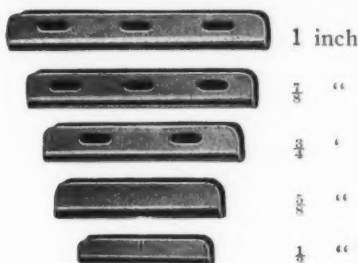
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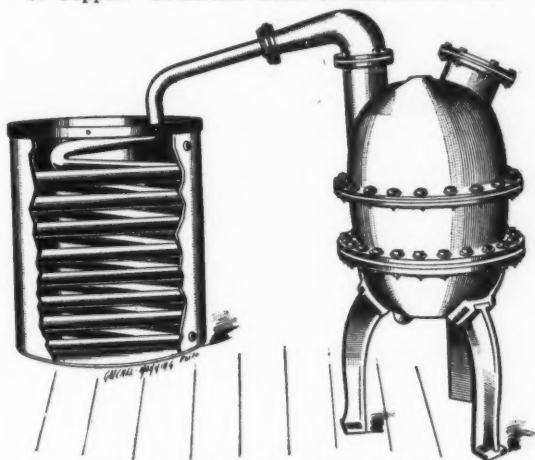
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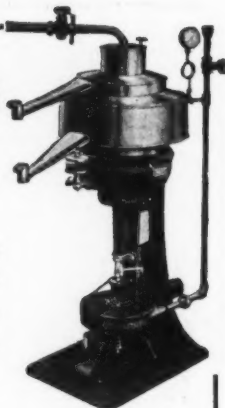
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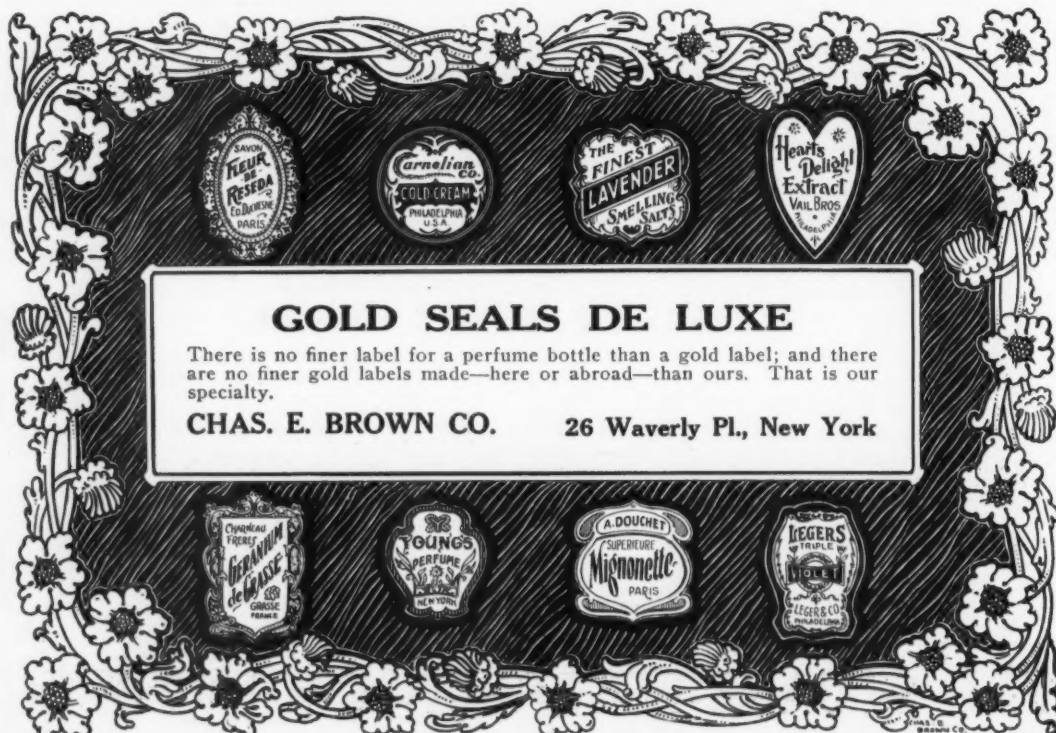
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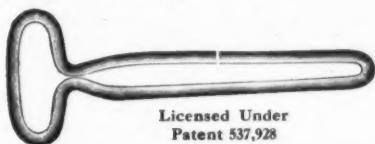
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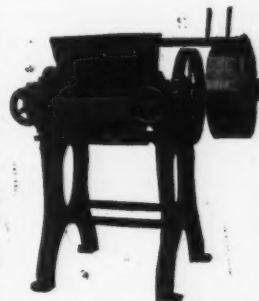
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(Continued from page 213.)

(Filed February 24, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since January 1, 1895.)—Ammonia, tooth powder, etc.

68,999.—Glamser Venn Drug Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Persian Balm Co., a firm composed of George C. Venn, George V. Daly, and John H. Daly, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Filed March 13, 1913. Under ten-year proviso. Published October 14, 1913. Claims use since October 1, 1880.) A healing lotion or balm for chapped hands.

69,914.—Edward Wolfgang Brey, Woonsocket, R. I. (Filed April 19, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since January, 1912.)—Dandruff remover and hair renewer in a liquid form.

70,488.—Elson & Brewer, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed May 19, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since about November 1, 1911.)—Chemically refined stearate of zinc free from cleates.

70,590.—Wm. J. Ryan, Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed May 23, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since May 17, 1913.)—Cold-cream, vanishing-cream, tissue-cream, massage-cream, lotion for pimples and skin eruptions, face-powder, massage-powder, talcum powder, tooth-powder, lip-tint, rose-tint, nail-enamel, nail-luster, scalp-ointment, ointment, depilatory powder, liquid rouge, skin-whitener, nail-bleach, salve, and cleansing-cream (an antiseptic cream for whitening and preserving the skin).

70,626.—Montgomerie, Stobo & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland. (Filed May 24, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since 1906.)—Dry cleaning soap.

70,637.—Chas. J. Stevenot, New York, N. Y. (Filed May 24, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since March 24, 1913.)—A cleanser compound and metal polish.

70,695.—Alice A. McGee, Glendale, Calif. (Filed May 27, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since April 10, 1913.)—A hair restorative.

70,962.—The United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool, England. (Filed June 7, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since about the year 1874. The trademark consists of the representation of a human skull and crossed bones.)—Caustic soda and soda ash.

71,312.—Midland Chem. Co., Dubuque, Iowa. (Filed June 23, 1913. Published September 30, 1913. Claims use since July 3, 1903.)—A disinfectant and deodorant.

71,387.—Royal Tea Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed June 26, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since May 8, 1913.)—Soap.

71,425.—Jessie Elvira Leavenworth Dunn, Chicago, Ill. (Filed June 28, 1913. Published September 30, 1913. Claims use since March 15, 1904.)—A cleansing fluid.

71,456.—Blyth & Platt, Ltd., Watford, England. (Filed July 1, 1913. Published October 7, 1913. Claims use since the year 1903.)—Boot cream, metal polish, etc.

71,504.—Frank Gaius Burke, New York, N. Y. (Filed July 3, 1913. Published September 30, 1913. Claims use since May 11, 1903.)—Toilet soaps.

71,525.—The Enos Adams Co., Bennington, Vt. (Filed July 5, 1913. Published September 30, 1913. Claims use since May 25, 1913.)—A hand soap paste which is a soft composition made from soap, fine ground quartz and other ingredients.

71,673.—Robert Lich, Sutton, Neb. (Filed July 12, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since November, 1911.)—A dentifrice.

71,689.—Pearl M. Ribelin, Los Angeles, Calif. (Filed July 14, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since July 1, 1903.)—A toilet preparation for cleansing the pores of the skin.

71,784.—D. & L. Slade Co., Boston, Mass. (Filed July 16, 1913. Under ten-year proviso. Published October 14, 1913. Claims use since August 1, 1912.)—Essence spearmint, tincture rhubarb, sweet tincture rhubarb, essence wintergreen, essence peppermint, essence checkerberry, etc.

71,849.—A. M. Todd Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. (Filed July 18, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since December, 1875.)—Essential and volatile oils.

71,866.—The Menthol-Ice Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Kansas. (Filed July 18, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since May 15, 1913.)—Menthol ice.

71,875.—Lawrence O'Brien, San Francisco, Cal. (Filed July 21, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since February 13, 1913.)—A remedy for skin diseases.

71,885.—George S. McCreedy, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Filed July 22, 1913. Published September 30, 1913. Claims use since July 16, 1913.)—Talcum powder, sachet powder, face powder, face cream, and perfume.

71,931.—Frank Gaius Burke, New York, N. Y. (Filed July 24, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since July 18, 1913.)—Talcum powder.

71,937.—The Colorific Co., Tampa, Fla. (Filed July 24, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since March 10, 1913.)—Hair tonic.

71,983.—Anna D. Adams, Chicago, Ill. (Filed July 26, 1913. Published September 16, 1913. Claims use since July 9, 1913.)—Perfume, toilet water, face cream, face powder, and tooth powder.

72,242.—The Arthur Chem. Co., New Haven, Conn. (Filed August 9, 1913. Under ten-year proviso. Published October 14, 1913. Claims use since 1864.)—Perfumes, toilet powder, sachet powders, toilet waters, toilet creams, lotions and hair tonic.

72,363.—G. Rosenthal, Bayonne, France. (Filed August 15, 1913. Published October 14, 1913. Claims use since July 23, 1907.)—Dentifrices in liquid, powder and paste forms.

72,367.—To-Kalon, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed August 15, 1913. Published October 14, 1913. Claims use since 1908.)—Deodorants.

72,470.—Lemon Beer Co., San Diego, Cal. (Filed August 21, 1913. Published September 23, 1913. Claims use since August 6, 1913.)—A syrup extract to be used as a beverage, the more particular class of goods being syrups or extracts and flavors consisting principally of the by-products of lemon.

PATENT FOR SWEAT-DECOMPOSING SOAP.

A. Pfeffer, of No. 18A, Mühlenstrasse, Bochum, Germany, declares the invention, specified by British Patent No. 584 of 1912, to be as follows: This invention relates to a process of manufacture of a soap which decomposes the sweat and thus prevents the disagreeable consequences resulting from sweaty hands, sweaty feet, or the like. According to this invention a sweat-decomposing compound is admixed with the soap. This compound consists of boric acid, chromic acid (crystallized), sodium chloride, salicylic acid (free of lead), alcohol, acetate of chromium 20 per cent. solution, coconut oil, caustic soda lye 25 per cent., caustic potash 25 per cent. solution; and salt water 20 per cent. For destroying the sweat of the feet an advantageous proportion of admixtures is as follows: With 65 kilogrammes of soap there are to be admixed 6,400 grammes of boric acid, 3,700 gr. of chromic acid (crystallized), 400 gr. of sodium chloride, 200 gr. of salicylic acid, 1,000 gr. of alcohol, 3,300 gr. of acetate of chromium, 20 per cent. solution; 10,000 gr. of coconut oil; 12,000 gr. of caustic soda lye, 25 per cent., solution; 13,000 gr. of caustic potash, 25 per cent., solution; 15,000 gr. of salt water 20 per cent. This mixture offers the particular advantage that it can be easily incorporated in the soap. For destroying the sweat of the hands the following proportions of admixture are best: With 57.5 kilogrammes of soap there are to be admixed 3,200 grammes of boric acid, 1,850 gr. of chromic acid, 200 gr. of sodium chloride, 1,100 gr. of salicylic acid, 500 gr. of alcohol, 1,650 gr. of acetate of chromium, 20 per cent., solution; 10,000 gr. of coconut oil, 12,000 gr. of caustic soda lye, 25 per cent., solution; 13,000 gr. of caustic potash, 25 per cent., solution; 15,000 gr. of salt water, 20 per cent. The soap prepared according to this invention does not only decompose the sweat, but when continuously used it also will prevent the formation of sweat.

Protest Sustained on Weight of Soap.

Board of General Appraisers has sustained the protest made by Schering & Glatz, New York, against duty that was assessed on an alleged excessive weight of soap.

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